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AUGUST 1970

WOOL Situation

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Wool Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1969 April	1969 May	1969 June	1970 April	1970 May	1970 June
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Ct. per lb.	42.8	43.5	42.8	39.0	38.8	37.9
Wool Act Incentive price	Ct. per lb.	69.0	69.0	69.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Parity price (effective following month)	Ct. per lb.	93.4	93.9	94.1	96.6	96.6	97.1
Domestic prices, Boston, clean basis							
Graded territory							
Fine, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	122.0	122.0	122.0	108.1	107.0	105.5
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	110.0	110.0	110.0	98.0	96.1	95.5
Graded fleece							
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	85.0	85.0	85.0	86.5	88.0	88.0
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	82.0	82.0	82.0	84.0	86.0	85.5
Original bag Texas, fine 12 months good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	125.0	126.2	127.5	112.5	108.4	107.0
Imported prices, Boston, clean excluding duty							
Australian, 64's, 70's, good topmaking	Ct. per lb.	119.5	119.5	119.5	4/101.9	102.5	102.0
Australian, 64's combing	Ct. per lb.	114.5	114.5	114.5	99.9	100.5	99.7
Montevideo, 0's (58's, 60's)	Ct. per lb.	83.5	83.5	86.0	73.0	73.0	73.0
Montevideo, 2's (50's)	Ct. per lb.	64.5	64.5	64.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
BLS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1957-59=100	111.9	112.8	113.2	116.6	116.8	117.0
Textile products and apparel	1957-59=100	107.1	106.9	107.2	109.3	109.3	109.3
Wool products	1957-59=100	104.3	104.3	105.0	104.0	103.8	102.8
Wool broadwoven fabrics	1957-59=100	109.2	109.2	110.1	109.9	109.8	108.4
Personal income payments, annual rate 1/	Bil. dol.	735.6	740.0	746.1	801.3	799.8	798.8
Retail apparel sales, monthly rate 1/	Mil. dol.	1,746	1,665	1,660	1,712	---	---
Mill consumption, scoured basis 2/							
Average weekly rate (unadjusted)							
Apparel wool	1,000 lb.	4,703	4,734	4,551	3,893	3,493	---
Carpet wool	1,000 lb.	1,787	1,823	1,901	1,444	1,620	---
Average weekly rate (seasonally adjusted)							
Apparel wool	1,000 lb.	4,367	4,379	4,222	3,605	3,228	---
Carpet wool	1,000 lb.	1,825	1,827	1,962	1,464	1,617	---
Monthly aggregates 3/							
Apparel wool	Mil. lb.	23.5	18.9	18.2	15.6	14.0	---
Carpet wool	Mil. lb.	8.9	7.3	7.6	5.8	6.5	---
Accumulated since January 1							
Apparel wool	Mil. lb.	81.7	100.7	118.9	65.9	79.9	---
Carpet wool	Mil. lb.	32.8	40.1	47.7	24.4	30.9	---
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Monthly agregates							
Dutiable wools	1,000 lb.	10,697	9,587	8,269	7,661	7,049	9,257
Duty-free wools	1,000 lb.	11,325	9,661	6,464	4,687	4,258	7,781
Accumulated since January 1							
Dutiable wools	Mil. lb.	35.0	44.6	52.9	36.0	43.1	52.3
Duty-free wools	Mil. lb.	26.9	36.6	43.1	23.0	27.2	35.0
Man-made staple and tow prices							
Acrilan, 3 denier	Ct. per lb.	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
Dacron, 3 denier, type 54	Ct. per lb.	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
Orlon, 3 denier	Ct. per lb.	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0

1/ Seasonally adjusted.
2/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies and other miscellaneous products.
3/ 4 or 5 weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 4/ Beginning January 1970, 64's warp and ½ warp.

THE WOOL SITUATION

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The Wool Situation is published in February, April, August, and October.

SUMMARY

U.S. wool production continues downward. Domestic wool mill activity is expected to stage some recovery later this year, after having bottomed out in the first half. Growers' prices of shorn wool in 1970 likely will average moderately below last year's 41.8 cents a pound. The weaker prices reflect relatively large world wool supplies and reduced world prices for wool and man-made fibers.

Prices of most types of domestic shorn wool on the Boston market have weakened since last winter. By June prices of 60's and finer wools averaged some 10 to 15 percent below June 1969. Coarser territory wools also were down a little, but firm prices were maintained for coarser wool from the Native States. During March-July--when three-fourths of the wool usually moves out of first hands--prices to producers were down some 4 cents a pound, grease basis, from a year earlier. Prices this fall are expected to run close to recent levels and remain under 1969.

Shorn wool production is expected to total 162 million pounds this year, down 2 percent from 1969, according to July estimates. Fleece weights are running a little heavier, but the number of sheep shorn is off 3 percent. Texas, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Nevada expect larger clips this year, but declines are underway in most other States.

U.S. woolen and worsted mill activity, under pressure from reduced general economic activity, apparently hit a cyclical low early this year. Wool mill use of all fibers during January-May was running at a relatively stable 731 million pounds (annual rate), down 13 percent from a year earlier. Consumption of each of the major fibers declined. Wool's share of total fiber use also dipped as man-made fibers made further inroads. Prospects are for some recovery in mill activity, perhaps by this fall or winter, if general economic activity picks up as expected.

Raw apparel wool use continued trending downward through May, despite the leveling off

in total fiber use. The ratio of mill stocks of finished wool apparel fabric to unfilled orders increased, helping to extend the downtrend in wool use. Broadwoven wool fabric output also dropped--13 percent from first quarter 1969 to first quarter 1970. Average weekly output of wool yarn for the knitting trades in January-May was off 15 percent from a year earlier.

Mill use of raw apparel wool during January-May averaged 17 percent below a year earlier. Competition from man-made fibers and relatively large stocks of wool fabric will hold apparel wool use at relatively low levels for at least a few months. Total raw apparel wool use in 1970 likely will be well below last year's 219 million pounds, scoured basis.

After declining in the second half of last year, use of raw carpet wool leveled in January-May, but averaged 19 percent less than a year earlier. Use for all 1970 will be short of last year's 94 million pounds, scoured basis. The gain in carpet production slowed in late 1969, and there followed a 4 percent downturn in January-March 1970. Prices of raw carpet wool have been about the same as in 1969, but man-made fibers have been increasing their share of the carpet market.

Imports of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textiles the first half of 1970 were 5 percent less than a year earlier, reflecting the reduced demand for wool products generally. Yarn, fabric, and apparel imports dropped sharply. Imports of wool tops, noils, and wastes were up.

Dutiable raw wool imports, about the same as a year earlier in the first half of 1970, may total a little more than last year's 94 million pounds, clean content. Mill use of raw apparel wool is down, but smaller domestic production and lower commercial stocks probably will boost imports.

Duty-free raw wool imports dropped 19 percent in the first 6 months of 1970, and for the year will be smaller than the 96 million pounds, clean content, imported in 1969. This is largely a result of smaller mill use.

World sheep numbers in early 1970 were about the same as a year earlier, implying little change in world production. Advances that may develop in 1970-71 output of fine wool would be offset by less production of medium and coarse types. World wool consumption rose 2 percent to a new record in 1969. However, figures on wool use and textile output reflect last year's leveling off in activity in major manufacturing countries, and slight declines in January-March 1970. This contributed to lower world wool prices the past 8 to 10 months. World wool consumption may total a shade smaller this year, and prices in coming months likely will stay below 1969.

U.S. mohair exports are running larger this year and production is declining. But weakening domestic demand has led to a sharp drop in growers' prices. For the year, prices are expected to average well below the 65.1 cents a pound, grease basis, received by producers in 1969.

THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

DOMESTIC WOOL PRICES DOWN

Prices paid in Boston for U.S. shorn wool began declining late in 1969 and by June 1970 were well below a year earlier. However, this weakness was largely confined to the half bloods and better grades. Prices of these qualities of wool this June were running 10 to 15 percent below a year earlier, as world production increased. Prices of coarser types of territory wool also declined slightly, but fleece 3/8 and 1/4 bloods were up a little. (See Statistical Summary, Part 1 - Domestic Wool Prices.)

During the main selling months, March through July, farm prices, grease basis, averaged about 4 cents a pound below a year earlier. U.S. wool production is down slightly. But declining mill consumption and reduced prices of imported apparel wool have held prices of domestic wool under those of a year earlier. (See table 1.)

Table 1.--Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 1/
	Cents				
Jan.	47.7	40.6	36.5	37.4	38.8
Feb.	50.2	40.4	34.8	38.2	38.5
Mar.	53.1	40.6	38.0	40.4	38.1
Apr.	54.0	39.4	41.6	42.8	39.0
May	53.3	40.1	41.7	43.5	38.8
June	54.0	42.1	41.9	42.8	37.9
July	51.3	41.4	40.7	41.4	37.8
Aug.	49.0	40.5	39.4	39.9	
Sept.	47.4	38.2	39.9	39.2	
Oct.	42.4	38.9	37.8	39.6	
Nov.	43.0	38.2	39.2	38.6	
Dec.	43.1	35.6	38.0	38.6	
Weighted season average	52.1	39.8	40.5	41.8	

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Prices the remainder of this year may run close to recent levels. U.S. supplies are in balance with mill use. An upturn in use, however, could strengthen prices, but with relatively large mill stocks of fabric such an upturn is not expected for a few months. Also, prices of raw apparel wool imported into the United States probably will continue near recent levels. Thus, season-average prices received by farmers for shorn wool are expected to be moderately below last year's 41.8 cents a pound.

1970 SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION OFF SLIGHTLY

July estimates of shorn wool production indicate a 2 percent decline from 1969 to 162 million pounds, grease basis. Sheep shorn this year are expected to number about 19 million head, 3 percent fewer than last year. The impact on wool production of fewer sheep is expected to be partly offset by slightly heavier fleece weights. Estimates in July put the average U.S. fleece weight this year at 8.51 pounds, compared with 8.47 pounds in 1969. (See table 20.)

Production of shorn wool in the 11 Western States plus Texas and South Dakota will total about 123 million pounds, nearly 2 percent below last year. Production is up in Texas, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Nevada, but down slightly in other Western States. Sheep shorn in the Territory wool States this year are down slightly to an estimated 14 million head. The average weight per fleece, at 8.71 pounds, is a little above last year's 8.65 pounds.

Fleece weights in the 35 Native wool States are running close to last year's average of 7.93 pounds. However, with a drop in the number of sheep shorn or to be shorn, production is expected to decline 5 percent to 39 million pounds, grease basis. Most of the Native wool States are reporting less shorn wool production this year.

The market value of the 1969 U.S. shorn wool clip was $69 million. Smaller production and lower market prices would lead to a drop in value this year.

U.S. WOOL MILL ACTIVITY DOWN

Consumption of all fibers in domestic woolen and worsted mills leveled during January-May 1970, compared with sharp declines in the second half of last year. But fiber use, at an annual rate of 731 million pounds, was 13 percent below a year earlier. (See fig. 1 and table 2.) Last year's second-half drop in activity followed 18 nmonths of relative stability, and is associated with the decline that has occurred in general economic activity.

Weekly average raw wool consumption in January-May was 18 percent below a year earlier. Although man-made fiber consumption was down 9 percent, it accounted for a larger share of total woolen and worsted mill fiber use. Use of other fibers, including noils, and reprocessed and reused wool declined 15 percent. (See tables 21 and 22.)

Mill use of raw apparel wool continued down the first 5 months of this year, and January-May consumption averaged 17 percent below a year earlier. The overall decline in mill activity and competition from man-made fibers led to the drop in wool use, despite lower raw wool prices. Also, mill stocks of finished wool apparel fabric, compared with unfilled orders, have been on the rise since mid-1969.

Worsted system use of raw apparel wool the first 5 months of this year averaged 12

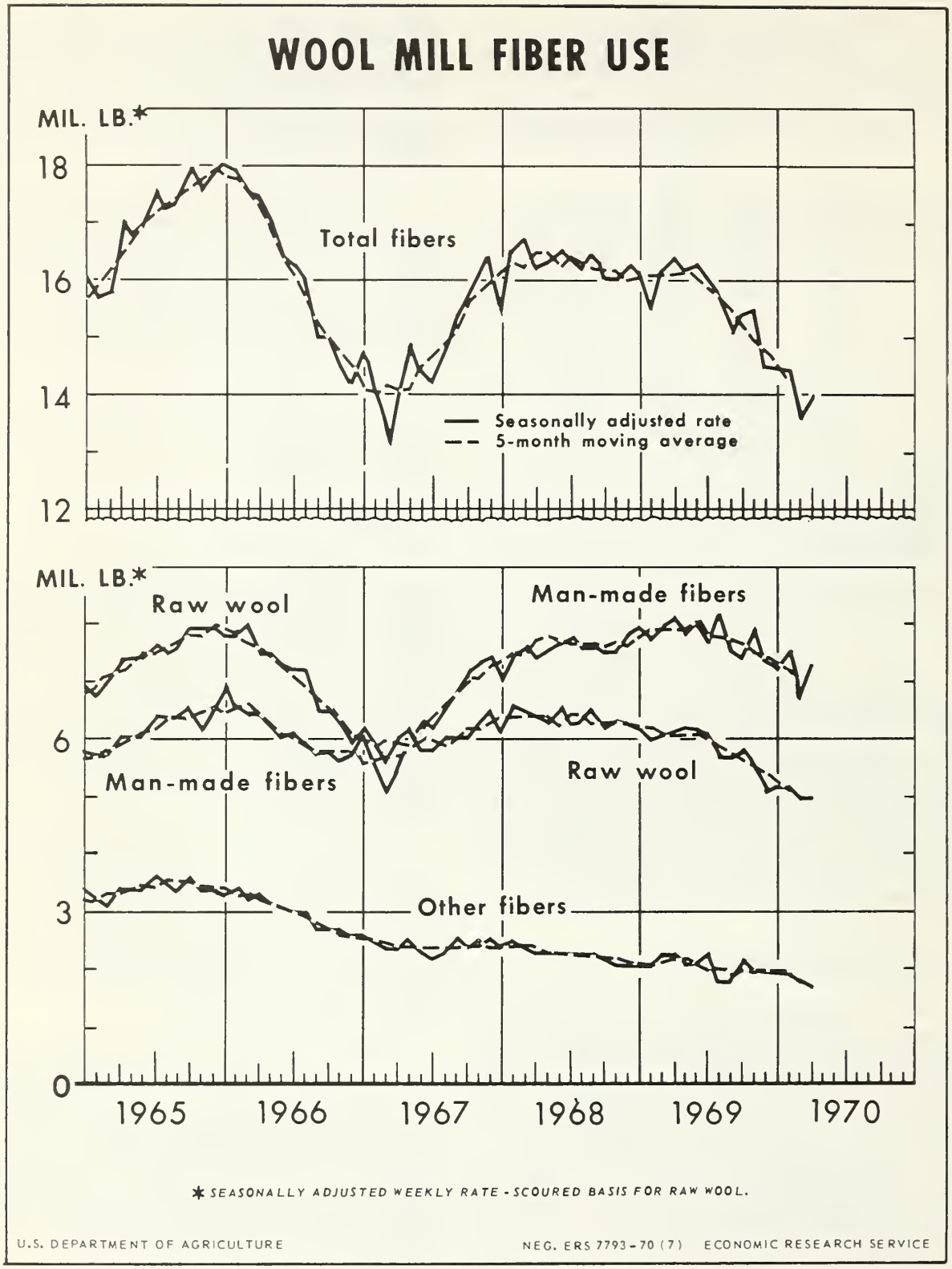
WOOL MILL FIBER USE
MIL. LB.*
18
16
14
12
Total fibers
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
MIL. LB.*
Raw wool
Man-made fibers
6
Man-made fibers
Raw wool
3
Other fibers
0
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE - SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 7793-70 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

Table 2.--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds		
1960	246,393	164,648	411,041
1961	263,072	149,057	412,129
1962	280,247	148,853	429,100
1963	251,344	160,399	411,743
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,973
Jan.-May:			
1969 (22 weeks)	100,653	40,134	140,787
1970 (21 weeks)	79,871	30,928	110,799

1/ Preliminary

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

percent below a year earlier; weekly average use on the woolen system declined a fourth. This reflects relatively less weakness for worsted length wools this year. However, wool used on both systems averaged slightly coarser. Overall, wool grading 60's and finer declined from 51.8 percent of total raw apparel wool use in January-May 1969 to 49.6 percent this year. (See table 3.)

Raw carpet wool consumption dropped in the second half of 1969, then stabilized this January-May at a level 19 percent below a year earlier. The annual rate the first 5 months of this year was 76 million pounds, scoured basis. Prices of raw carpet wool were fairly steady. But total production of carpets declined slightly early this year, and man-made fibers account for a larger share of the total market for carpet fiber.

Woolen and worsted mill activity may begin some cyclical recovery by this fall, as further gains in consumer incomes are expected. Consumpiton of raw apparel wool would be aided by reduced prices this year. However, relatively large stocks of wool fabric at the end of May will continue to dampen wool use this fall, and competition from man-made fiber remains strong. For the year, raw apparel wool use is expected to total well under last year's 219 million pounds, scoured basis.

Raw carpet wool consumption also will be down this year from the 94 million pounds, scoured basis, in 1969. Wool prices are about the same, but pressure from lagging carpet demand and man-made fibers will continue depressing wool use. (See fig. 2.)

Table 3.--Distribution of apparel wool consumption, January-May

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Percent			
	Woolen system			
1966	37.1	55.4	7.5	100.0
1967	31.7	61.5	6.8	100.0
1968	36.2	55.7	8.1	100.0
1969	36.4	55.6	8.0	100.0
1970 1/	36.7	53.6	9.7	100.0
	Worsted system			
1966	60.3	39.7		100.0
1967	60.2	39.8		100.0
1968	58.8	41.2		100.0
1969	61.6	38.4		100.0
1970 1/	55.1	44.9		100.0
	Total			
1966	51.8	48.2		100.0
1967	48.1	51.9		100.0
1968	50.7	49.3		100.0
1969	51.8	48.2		100.0
1970 1/	49.6	50.4		100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

STOCK-UNFILLED ORDER RATIO RISES FOR WOOL FABRIC

The ratio of mill stocks of finished wool apparel fabric to unfilled orders for fabric climbed sharply early this year to .50 by the end of May (table 4). Stocks were about the same as a year earlier, but unfilled orders dropped 43 percent. This reflects the weakened

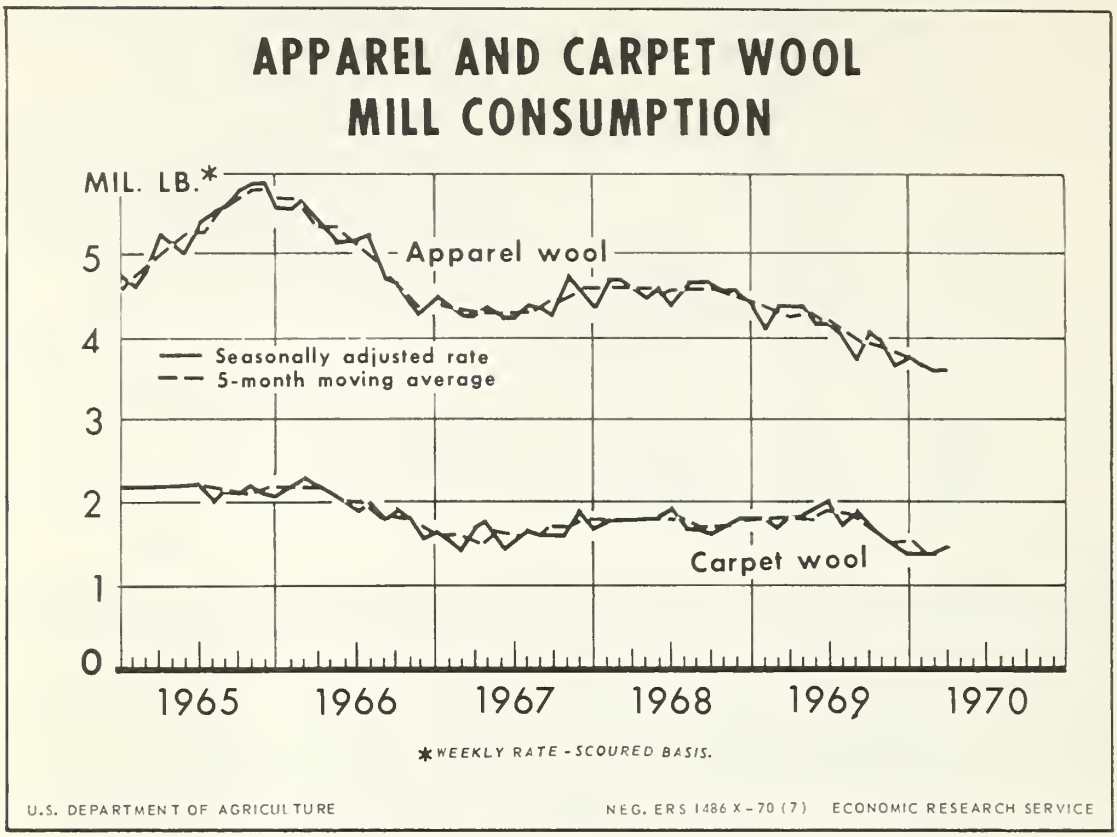

Figure 2

Table 4 .--Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Percent				
Jan.	16	36	26	25	30
Feb.	18	34	27	24	36
Mar.	22	37	27	25	39
Apr.	25	36	27	26	42
May	23	36	26	29	50
June	22	33	23	30	
July	23	29	21	29	
Aug.	23	29	21	32	
Sept.	27	28	21	29	
Oct.	25	27	23	30	
Nov.	28	25	25	30	
Dec.	31	25	25	29	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

demand conditions for domestic mill products and reduced mill intake of raw apparel wool.

Stocks of worsted wool fabric at the end of May were 24 percent above a year earlier; unfilled orders were down 38 percent. Woolen goods stocks were off slightly, but unfilled orders for woolen goods were only half the year-earlier level. Stocks of polyester-wool blend fabric declined slightly. But unfilled orders for these fabrics were 37 percent below a year earlier.

WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTION DOWN

U.S. production of broadwoven wool fabric declined during most of 1969. For the year, output totaled 228 million linear yards, 6 percent less than 1968. Production rates apparently stabilized by first-quarter 1970, but at a level 13 percent below first-quarter 1969. (See table 24.)

Apparel fabric production also declined last year, and in January-March 1970 was 14 percent less than a year earlier. Output of men's and boys' fabric declined a tenth, and women's and children's fabric, nearly a fourth. Apparel fabric production for government orders was 4-1/2 times larger. Wool blanket production the first quarter of 1970 more than doubled, but other nonapparel fabric output declined. Woven felt production rose 11 percent.

Wool yarn production for sale to the knitting trades also has been smaller this year, down 18 percent in the first 5 months.

Deliveries of all fabric to the military forces continued to drop this year. Pounds of fiber in these fabrics totaled 18 percent below January-May 1969. However, wool goods delivered to the military in January-May 1970 totaled 6.3 million pounds, nearly 4 times more than a year earlier. Deliveries of man-made fiber goods were up 15 percent. Deliveries of cotton goods declined 38 percent. (See tables 25 and 26.)

Growth still characterized production in the carpet sector during 1969, but slowed as the year progressed. Output of all carpets and rugs in 1969 rose 11 percent, compared with 17 percent in 1968. However, demand conditions slackened and production in the first quarter of 1970 was down 4 percent from a year earlier. (See table 5.)

Table 5.--U.S. production of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Mil. sq. yards	Percent
1966	469.2	---
1967	496.5	+5.8
1968	581.6	+17.1
1969	642.7	+10.5
1968		
1st.	130.9	1/
2nd.	141.6	1/
3rd.	144.2	1/
4th.	164.9	1/
1969		
1st.	154.0	+17.6
2nd.	158.2	+11.7
3rd.	161.3	+11.9
4th.	169.2	+2.6
1970		
1st.	148.4	-3.6

1/ Revised quarters for 1967 not available.

WOOL TEXTILE IMPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY

U.S. imports of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textiles in the first half of this year totaled 59 million pounds, raw wool equivalent. This was 5 percent less than a year earlier, reflecting the weaker general demand situtaion for wool products. However, since mill use rates are off even more, imports are accounting for a larger share of the total domestic market for wool. Exports, through May, at 3 million pounds, were down 14 percent. (See tables 27 and 28.)

Apparel class textile imports were 5 percent lower the first half of this year. Imports of wool yarn, fabric, and apparel were down 10 to 15 percent. But increases occurred in imports of wool tops, blankets, noils, and wastes. Wool carpet imports dipped slightly.

DUTIABLE WOOL IMPORTS STABLE

U.S. imports of dutiable raw wool in the first half of 1970 totaled 52 million pounds, clean content, about the same as a year earlier. (See table 6.) Beginning stocks this year were estimated lower and domestic production is declining. However, mill use also is running smaller. Imports the second half of 1970 may average a little above 1969, if mill use rates begin firming as expected. This would put 1970 imports slightly over last year's 94 million pounds, clean content.

Imports of raw wool from Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina were down this year. But these declines were offset by more wool from Uruguay and the Republic of South Africa.

Wools grading 56's and finer accounted for 66 percent of total imports in January-June, compared with 73 percent a year earlier. The offset came mostly from wool grading 46's to 56's. (See table 7.)

Table 6.--U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds		
1961	90,318	157,335	247,653
1962	125,780	143,460	269,240
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,787	119,626	249,413
1969 1/	93,523	95,664	189,187
1969 1/ Jan.-June	52,888	43,072	95,960
1970 1/ Jan.-June	52,336	35,003	87,339

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.--Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1968	1969 1/	Jan.-June 1969 1/	Jan.-June 1970 1/
	Percent			
	Dutiable			
56's and finer	70.5	74.5	73.0	65.5
46's to 56's	17.6	13.3	14.8	20.3
40's to 46's	3.5	3.5	3.4	5.0
Not finer than 40's	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free			
44's to 46's	12.9	8.0	11.7	3.1
40's to 44's	31.4	24.5	26.9	24.9
Not finer than 40's	42.9	55.8	48.9	59.0
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	12.8	11.7	12.5	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

DUTY-FREE RAW WOOL IMPORTS OFF SHARPLY

Under pressure of reduced mill consumption, imports of raw carpet wool during January-June were 19 percent below a year earlier. With mill use expected to continue low, imports for the year probably will be well below last year's 96 million pounds, clean content. Imports of Argentine wool in the first half of 1970 declined 21 percent; those from New Zealand were down 12 percent. New Zealand wools accounted for about 55 percent of total imports, and Argentine wools, 24 percent.

Imports of coarser types of wool, those grading not finer than 40's, increased to 59 percent of total imports of duty-free wools in the first half of 1970. Declines occurred in imports of the finer graded wools (table 7).

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Demand for U.S. mohair the first half of 1970 averaged moderately below 1969. This resulted from sharp declines in domestic mill use, despite reduced prices. Mohair top production as well as woolen system use of mohair (including similar hair fiber) in the first 5 months averaged around two-fifths below a year earlier.

Larger exports of mohair, however, have helped total disappearance. During January-June, exports totaled 6.3 million pounds, clean content, 26 percent more than a year earlier. This probably amounted to around a third of this year's total production. Exports to the United Kingdom, the leading foreign market for U.S. mohair, through April were up 11 percent. Exports to Italy dropped sharply. Shipments to other countries averaged moderately larger.

Supplies of mohair in the United States this year apparently are down some from 1969.

Estimated beginning commercial stocks continued relatively large. But 10 percent fewer goats on Texas farms and ranches is leading to another drop in production. Supplies in Turkey and South Africa also are declining, based on expected further reductions in output. Output in the 3 major producing countries and Lesotho this year may be down some 5 to 10 percent. Last year's output totaled about 53 million pounds, grease basis, 8 percent less than 1968.

Mohair prices in the United States steadied this summer, after having dropped earlier in the year. April-July prices of Texas mohair averaged over a third below a year earlier. This has meant about 40 cents a pound, grease basis, for Texas mohair. Declining U.S. production and increased exports aided prices. Even so, sluggish demand at home has dominated the price trend. Prices this fall are expected to continue below year-earlier levels as U.S. demand lags. Exports likely will continue up, based on smaller production in other countries.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

WORLD WOOL PRICES DOWN

Raw wool prices this January-June averaged fairly steady after bottoming out last December. Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing types this June averaged nearly a tenth below June 1969. Prices of 56's and coarser wools were down about 5 percent; those of finer wools averaged 12 percent lower. (See fig. 3, and table 29.)

Relatively large world supplies led to low price levels for wool during the last 3 years. Consumption in 1969 expanded to the level of production, and no further stock accumulation occurred. Even so, lagging consumption in earlier years prompted a general scaling down in wool prices. Moreover, the dip in world wool demand and use early in 1970 contributed to this year's prices running below 1969. Competition from man-made fibers has undermined demand and prices for wool. However, the rise in world production of man-made fibers has slowed as their prices have declined. Output of these fibers in major producing countries rose 9 percent from 1968 to 1969, and first-quarter 1970 production was 3 percent above a year earlier. Even so, the larger output and lower prices have intensified the competition from these fibers.

World prices of wool in coming months probably will be dominated by relatively large supplies. Indicated supplies for 1970-71 are about the same as the previous season. But past consumption levels may be difficult to maintain, following 2 years of substantial increases. Accordingly, raw wool prices through December are expected to continue below 1969. Shortlived increases could occur, but the basic supply-demand situation in prospect reflects continued low price levels for raw wool.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS AND WOOL PRODUCTION STABLE

The world sheep population in early 1970 was about the same as the 1,038 million head of a year earlier. This indicates for 1970-71 that total world wool output will be close to the record levels of the 2 previous seasons (table 8). However, minor shifts in the world sheep inventory may lead to a gain in production of fine wool and less medium and coarse apparel, and carpet types. Sheep numbers rose about 4 percent in Australia, but declined slightly in Uruguay and the Republic of South Africa. The USSR reported 7 percent fewer sheep this year. Little change occurred in Argentina, North America and Western Europe.

WORLD WOOL USE RECORD LARGE IN 1969

Strong gains in general economic activity and declining raw wool prices stimulated a recovery in wool consumption during the last 2 years. Wool use had dropped rather sharply in 1967. But this was followed by a 6 percent rise in 1968 and a further 2 percent in 1969--to set new records. (See table 8.) Consumption last year in major manufacturing countries was up 4 percent from 1968; use in other countries remained fairly stable. At the same time, however, man-made fiber gained a larger share of total fiber use in wool mills.

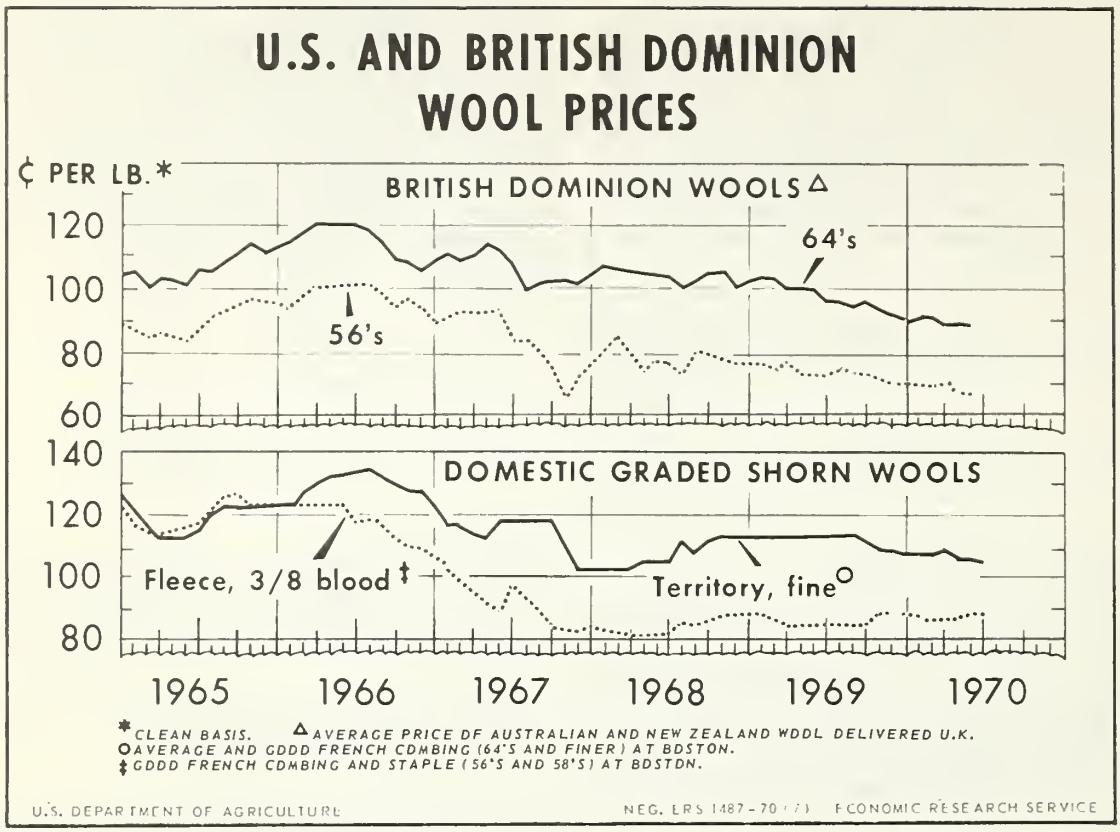

Figure 3

Table 8.--World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption 1/	Production 2/
	Million pounds	
1961	3,332	3,270
1962	3,318	3,257
1963	3,324	3,320
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,404	3,387
1967	3,247	3,432
1968	3,449	3,533
1969	3,531	3,547
1970 3/	3,500	3,550

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Marketing year. 3/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Italy and France scored the largest increases in wool consumption. Gains also were made last year in other countries of the EEC, Japan, and Australia. Wool use was down nearly 2 percent in the United Kingdom and 5 percent in the United States. (See table 30.)

World mill use of raw wool this year is now expected to total a little less than 1969. Wool mill activity rose in the Soviet Union and some other countries early this year. But first-quarter 1970 wool use in major manufacturing countries of the noncommunist world dipped 5 percent below a year earlier, after having run fairly stable throughout 1969. This probably reflects to some extent a cyclical swing in mill activity. Mill intake of raw wool, output of wool textiles as well as world trade in wool textiles were up last year. The leveling off in wool mill activity during 1969 likely resulted from output running ahead of consumer demand. Industry's first solution to this problem is to adjust fiber intake. And this probably is why mill use dipped early this year. (See fig. 4.)

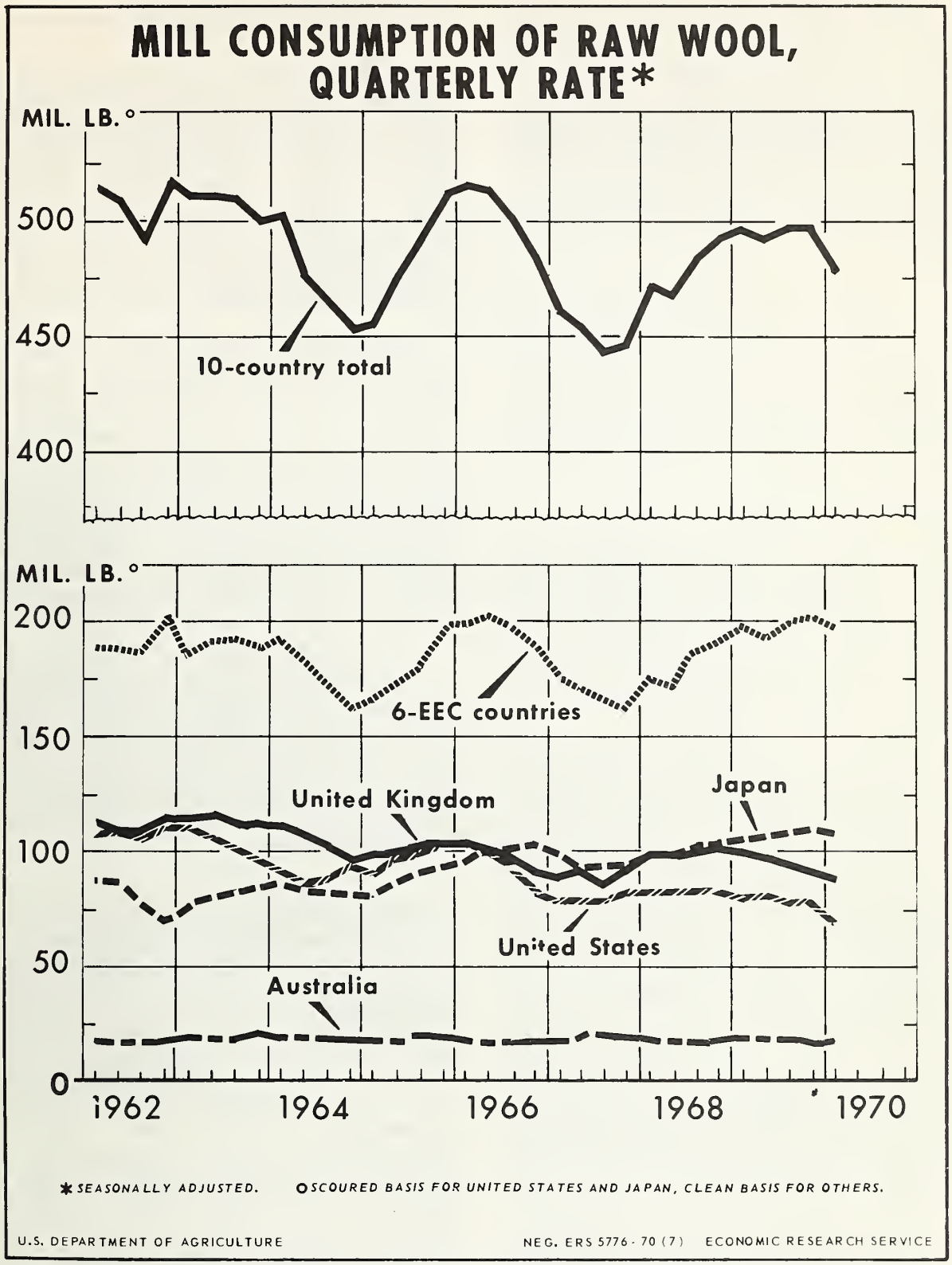
MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE*
MIL. LB.°
500
450
400
10-country total
MIL. LB.°
200
150
100
50
0
6-EEC countries
United Kingdom
Japan
United States
Australia
1962
1964
1966
1968
1970
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.
° SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5776-70 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 4

Demand expansion from income and population gains provides another basis for relieving pressure from large output. Consumer income advances are relatively strong in many countries again this year. However, much of these income gains have been lost through inflationary price rises. Adjustments to stronger real output and slower price rise in some economies may be forthcoming, as are now occurring in the United States. This would strengthen demand for wool textiles as well as for other goods and services.

Competition from man-made fibers will continue strong. But world prices for raw wool are averaging moderately lower this year. On balance, world wool consumption in 1970 may be down slightly from last year--but probably by less than the 5 percent drop reflected in major manufacturing countries during the first quarter.

WOOL TEXTILE OUTPUT DOWN IN EARLY 1970

Production of wool textiles generally declined in the first quarter of 1970, after having advanced quite strongly in 1969. First quarter comparisons show output of wool and hair tops off 2 percent this year. Woolen yarn production was down 7 percent, and wool fabric, a tenth. Advances continued in worsted yarn production, by nearly 3 percent. (See table 34.)

Declines in wool manufacturing activity were widespread, particularly in production of fabric and woolen yarn. The United Kingdom, West Germany, and the United States reduced production in the worsted sector, but further gains were made in other countries of the EEC and in Japan. This follows about the same pattern of activity reflected in mill use figures for the various countries.

WORLD TRADE IN WOOL TEXTILES UP FURTHER IN 1969

Foreign trade in wool textiles by most major manufacturing countries rose further in 1969. This was associated with the record level of mill use of raw wool, and expanding textile output. Trade in wool tops and yarn was moderately larger. However, a small decline occurred in fabric exports. (See table 35.)

Most of the increases from 1968 came in the first half of last year. This was followed by a general leveling off in the second half, reflecting the slowing in other phases of wool industry activity.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS CONTINUE LARGE

Exports of raw wool from major surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere into the second half of the 1969-70 season were about the same as a year earlier. (See table 9.) Supplies of wool in these countries also totaled about the same. Production was moderately larger. Beginning stocks were down some, but continued relatively large. Ending 1969-70 stocks probably are close to a year earlier. Stocks would thus remain an important factor in holding prices down in the months ahead.

Some rather important shifts in location of stocks among these countries have occurred during the last 12 months even though total stocks probably are about the same. New Zealand for the second consecutive year exported wool at a level well above its surplus production, as more of the Commission's stocks were liquidated. However, ending stocks may be larger in Argentina and Uruguay as exports in these areas dropped sharply. Australia's 5 percent rise in exports kept pace with its increase in production. Exports of wool from South Africa dipped slightly.

Large exports during 1969-70 were associated with declining stocks in New Zealand and rising aggregate production in the Southern Hemisphere. Increased mill use and less production in the Northern Hemisphere also contributed to a high level of trade. However, the dip that occurred in mill use during January-March 1970 if prolonged would put pressure on Southern Hemisphere exports.

Table 9.--Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight 1/

Exporting countries	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
	Million pounds		
Australia 2/	1,211	1,304	1,363
New Zealand 3/	505	619	605
Republic of South Africa 3/	226	243	235
Argentina 3/	212	215	172
Uruguay 4/	45	39	25

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and beginning October 1, in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ Through April. 3/ Through May. 4/ Through January.

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES: MAJOR TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

By

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ABSTRACT: Consumption of wool in the United States the last decade declined sharply as man-made fibers cut further into the market for wool as well as other natural fibers. This occurred despite expansion in total fiber use. Per capita use of wool may stabilize in the 1970's, but account for a smaller share of an increasing fiber market. The downtrend in U.S. wool production probably will moderate in the years ahead as smaller supplies imply relatively stronger average prices for products of the sheep industry.
KEY WORDS: Wool consumption, production, imports, prices: wool trends and prospects.

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. wool industry generally expanded during the first half of this century. However, a turning point occurred by the late 1940's. Man-made fibers began moving rapidly into markets, and by the late 1950's domestic wool consumption per capita fell below that of the 1920's. U.S. production slipped below prewar levels. Further declines in both consumption and production occurred in the 1960's.

Domestic wool production, all of which is used in apparel, has generally trended downward in the last 3 decades. Sharp declines from 1942 to 1950 were followed by a decade of relative stability, then further declines occurred in the last 10 years. By 1970, stock sheep numbers were a little under 18 million, compared with about 29 million in 1960. Shorn wool production this year is expected to total 162 million pounds, grease basis. The resources released from sheep and wool production during the industry's contraction were shifted to other enterprises, primarily to beef cattle in the Western States and Texas where most U.S. wool is produced.

Faced with a downtrend in the wool industry, producers organized to support many activities that would help counteract declines. Areas embraced included research, advertising and promotion, price protection from tariffs on imports, and government loans and direct payments for income support. All of these actions have strengthened wool producers' economic positions over what they otherwise would have been.

WOOL CONSUMPTION

DOMESTIC USE

U.S. wool consumption trended down during the 1960's as man-made fibers gained more of the final consumer market for textiles. This drop in wool occurred despite increasing consumer income that led to larger total per capita fiber use, and growth in population. Prices of raw wool, compared with prices of man-made fibers, increased as the decade progressed. Technological advances, although occurring throughout the textile industry, were of most advantage to man-made fibers.

Combined domestic consumption of apparel and carpet wool (mill use, plus imports of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textiles less exports) averaged 539 million pounds, scoured basis, in the first half of the 1960's compared with 472 million in the second half (table 10). On a per capita basis this was a drop from 2.9 pounds to 2.4 pounds, or an annual average decline of 3.9 percent (table 11).

Apparel wool consumption per capita showed much less of a decline--1.7 percent a year--than did carpet wool, where use fell more than 9 percent annually. So, average apparel wool use of 1.8 pounds per capita in 1965-69 was only slightly below the 1.9 pounds in 1960-64. Sharp increases in penetration of man-made fibers caused the drop in carpet wool.

Cotton consumption per capita in the 1960's declined slowly. But rapid expansion occurred in man-made fiber use. Combined use of wool, cotton, and man-fibers on a per capita basis, advanced 4.4 percent per year, as increasing consumer incomes prompted a steady rise in demand for textiles. Per capita use of all fibers rose from about 36 pounds in 1960-61 to nearly 51 pounds in 1968-69.

The above trends led to a declining share of the total market for wool (table 11). The drop was from 8 percent in the early 1960's to about 4-1/2 percent during the last 3 years.

Demand expansion from rising consumer income and population growth aided wool use the last decade. Even so, other fibers--primarily the non-cellulosics--cut further into the market for wool as well as other natural fibers. Prices of raw wool advanced during 1962 to 1966, but dropped back to 1960-61 levels during the last 3 years. This short-run strength in raw wool prices contributed to declining consumption of wool. Other major price trends affecting wool use stemmed from sharp declines in prices of man-made fibers. Prices of polyester fibers in the early 1960's were running fairly close to prices of wool, but by the end of the decade were about a third to one-half the price of wool. Prices of acrylic and nylon fibers generally declined to levels well below prices of most apparel class wools. Also, retail store prices of consumer wool items usually average higher than prices of other fiber products.

However, consumers still demand many qualities and characteristics that wool gives to apparel and other end products. This is reflected in the substantial quantity of wool consumed, despite relatively high prices. The wool industry has progressed with developments such as washability in apparel and improved dye properties in carpets, as well as consumer oriented promotion and advertising. However, advances in man-made fiber research and promotion likely have been greater.

Prospects for domestic consumption of wool in the 1970's will depend on wool's competitive price position, technological developments, growth of population, and consumer incomes. On balance, these forces probably will result in per capita domestic consumption of wool averaging close to levels of the last few years. This would lead to a slightly upward trend in total use over the decade as population increases. But wool's share of the total fiber market likely will decline further.

More favorable retail store prices of wool textiles relative to other fibers would aid wool use. But to achieve this, rising costs of processing wool--from the scouring bowl through apparel manufacture--and merchandising margins would need to be limited. Gains in production efficiencies at the farm level, resulting in better quality and perhaps lower prices, also would aid the competitive position of wool. Declines in average prices of man-made fibers likely will be much smaller this decade.

Increased attention is being given to improving the quality of consumer wool products. However, technological advances in wool will continue being countered by developments in other fibers.

Table 10.--Wool consumption and foreign trade of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textiles, scoured basis, United States, 1960-69

Year	Apparel wool				Carpet wool				Total wool			
	Mill use	Net imports of textiles	Domestic consumption	Net imports as a share of domestic consumption	Mill use	Net imports of textiles	Domestic consumption	Net imports as a share of domestic consumption	Mill use	Net imports of textiles	Domestic consumption	Net imports as a share of domestic consumption
	- - Million pounds - -			Percent	- - Million pounds - -			Percent	- - Million pounds - -			Percent
1960	246.4	98.9	345.3	28.6	164.6	28.5	193.1	14.8	411.0	127.4	538.4	23.7
1961	263.1	95.2	358.3	26.6	149.1	27.7	176.8	15.7	412.1	122.9	535.0	23.0
1962	280.2	112.3	392.5	28.6	148.9	29.0	177.9	16.3	429.1	141.3	570.4	24.8
1963	251.3	125.4	376.8	33.3	160.4	21.5	181.9	11.8	411.7	146.9	558.7	26.3
1964	233.9	107.1	341.1	31.4	122.7	27.0	149.7	18.0	356.7	134.1	490.8	27.3
1965	274.7	122.6	397.3	30.9	112.3	21.4	133.7	16.0	387.0	144.0	531.0	27.1
1966	266.6	117.9	384.5	30.7	103.6	16.2	119.8	13.5	370.2	134.1	504.3	26.6
1967	228.7	105.4	334.1	31.5	83.9	9.4	93.3	10.1	312.5	114.8	427.3	26.9
1968	238.3	128.1	366.4	35.0	91.4	8.5	99.9	8.5	320.7	136.6	466.3	29.3
1969	219.0	112.7	331.7	34.0	93.8	7.9	101.7	7.8	312.8	120.6	433.3	27.8

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Domestic consumption of wool per capita, and wool's share of total fiber consumption, United States, 1960-69

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total	Wool's share of total U.S. fiber consumption
	---Pounds----			--Percent--
1960	1.91	1.07	2.98	8.2
1961	1.95	.96	2.91	8.1
1962	2.10	.95	3.05	7.9
1963	1.99	.96	2.95	7.5
1964	1.78	.78	2.56	6.2
1965	2.04	.69	2.73	6.1
1966	1.95	.61	2.56	5.3
1967	1.68	.47	2.15	4.6
1968	1.82	.50	2.32	4.5
1969	1.63	.50	2.13	4.2

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Prospects are relatively favorable for expanding total fiber consumption in the decade ahead. Population increased about 14 percent from 1960 to 1970. A slightly smaller rise may occur in the 1970's, but a shift to relatively more people in ages 15 to 44 will bolster the market for textiles. People in this age group use roughly 50 percent more textiles per person than older people and about twice the quantity of younger people. In the 1960's people between ages 15 and 44 accounted for about 40 percent of the total population, but will increase to about 45 percent by 1975 and 1980. Those under 15 probably will make up about 25 percent of the population, compared with 30 percent in the 1960's. Those over 44 likely will continue at about 30 percent of the total population.

The shift in population by age also implies that the work force in the United States will grow slightly faster than total population. Further general economic expansion likely will mean larger per capita consumer incomes, which will tend to stimulate per capita fiber use. Thus, conditions likely will exist for further significant increases in textile consumption generally.

MILL USE AND FOREIGN TRADE IN WOOL TEXTILES

Mill use of raw wool in the United States is affected not only by domestic demand for wool products, but also by foreign trade in semiprocessed and manufactured wool textiles. And over the years mill use has declined faster than total domestic use. Imports of wool textiles rose during most of the last 20 years, although some moderation occurred in the 1960's. Exports of textiles have continued relatively small. The share of the domestic wool market accounted for by net imports averaged about 27-1/2 percent in the last 5 years. Net imports of apparel class wool textiles have been relatively stable since 1962, but this has meant a slightly larger share of the declining U.S. market. Net imports of carpet class textiles dropped sharply as man-made fibers took over much of the domestic market. (See table 11.)

APPAREL WOOL DISTRIBUTION: SYSTEM AND GRADE

Mill use of raw apparel wool in the 1960's shifted slightly to the worsted system,

indicating greater use of longer staple wool. In 1960-64, wool used in top and noil production accounted for 58 percent of total raw wool consumption. By 1965-69 this figure averaged a little over 63 percent. A corresponding decline, from 42 percent to 37 percent, occurred in woolen system use of raw wool. (See table 12.)

There was little overall apparent trend in the fineness of total raw apparel wool used in mills. Wools grading 60's and finer accounted for about 51 percent of total wool use and coarser grades the balance. On the worsted system, wool's grading 60's and finer increased slightly from 57 percent of the total in 1960-64 to 59 percent in 1965-69. Thus, with relatively more of the total wool on the worsted system, the market for longer, finer wools gained. This gain was offset by relatively less wool and wool of coarser grade being used on the woolen system. (See table 13.)

Table 12.--Distribution of apparel wool consumption, by system, United States, 1960-69

Year	Woolen system	Worsted system	Total
		Percent	
1960	46.1	53.9	100.0
1961	42.8	57.2	100.0
1962	39.2	60.8	100.0
1963	40.5	59.5	100.0
1964	39.4	60.6	100.0
1965	37.0	63.0	100.0
1966	36.1	63.9	100.0
1967	38.2	61.8	100.0
1968	35.1	64.9	100.0
1969	36.4	63.6	100.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Distribution of apparel wool consumption, by grade, United States, 1960-69

Year	Woolen system			Worsted system		Total	
	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	60's and finer	Coarser than 60's	60's and finer	Coarser than 60's
				Percent			
1960	40.9	47.1	12.0	55.2	44.8	48.6	51.4
1961	45.9	43.7	10.4	61.7	38.3	55.0	45.0
1962	46.6	44.7	8.7	60.4	39.6	55.0	45.0
1963	44.2	47.7	8.1	53.7	46.3	49.8	50.2
1964	42.0	48.3	9.7	52.6	47.4	48.4	51.6
1965	40.7	51.7	7.6	59.3	40.7	52.4	47.6
1966	35.9	56.4	7.7	60.6	39.4	51.7	48.3
1967	34.8	57.9	7.3	58.7	41.3	49.4	50.6
1968	35.8	56.2	8.0	58.0	42.0	50.2	49.8
1969	37.0	55.1	7.9	59.3	40.7	51.2	48.8

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

WOOL SUPPLIES

U.S. WOOL PRODUCTION DECLINING

U.S. shorn wool production rose slightly in the 1950's but declined 39 percent from 1960 to 1970. Stock sheep on U.S. farms and ranches also rose during the 1950's, to 28.8 million by 1960, then declined to 17.6 million head on January 1 of this year. This of course led to similar changes in the number of sheep

shorn. Little change has occurred in wool production per sheep shorn since the mid-1950's. (See table 14.)

Wool production per sheep shorn, including those at commercial feeding yards, increased from about 8 pounds, grease basis, in the early 1940's to a fairly stable 8-1/2 pounds the last 15 years. This small gain probably reflects improved sheep breeding and nutrition. Also, with a small decline in grease wool shrinkage, production on a clean basis has increased more than grease weight figures suggest. Increased emphasis on meat production has tended to moderate overall gains in wool output.

Long-term increases in wool production per sheep have contributed slightly to total U.S. output. But dramatic changes in sheep numbers have dominated trends in wool production. Thus, shorn wool output has declined from 265 million pounds, grease basis, in 1960 to 162 million pounds this year.

Regional shifts in shorn wool production have taken place during the last 15 years. But these have been rather moderate; the decline in output has been general. Declines by 1970, compared with 5 years ago and with 10 years ago, were smallest in the West. Thus, these States in 1970 are accounting for about 51 percent of the total U.S. shorn wool production, compared with 48 percent in 1965 and 47 percent in 1960. The South Central region's share of output of wool, most of it in Texas, has dropped slightly.

RESOURCE AND PRODUCT MARKET COMPETITION

Wool growers in the United States have faced several forms of competition that have constricted their industry. Other farm enterprises, particularly beef cattle, compete with sheep for the use of pasture land as well as feed grains. And labor requirements in sheep are greater than in beef cattle. In marketing their products, sheep producers have faced increased competition from a wide variety of meats and textiles, of both domestic and foreign origin.

Whatever the source of competition, the end result has been lagging total income from sheep and wool production, including government incentive payments under the National Wool Act. This was particularly evident during the 1960's, as beef cattle prices were relatively stronger (table 15). In the late 1950's, both sheep and beef cattle numbers in the 11 Western States, Texas, and South Dakota were rising slightly. Moving into the 1960's, however, cattlemen generally gained an economic advantage in the market. This is illustrated in table 15 which shows the value of production per sheep and prices received by farmers for beef cattle.

Indexes of these values and a ratio of the sheep price composite index to the cattle price index indicate the relative gain cattle made over sheep. Compared with 1955-59--when, judging by their growth rates, the two enterprises appeared about in balance--sheep in the 1960's were at a disadvantage with beef cattle. The price ratio of course reflects only part of the competition between cattle and sheep, as changes that may have occurred in production efficiencies and other factors are not accounted for.

But the price ratio is consistent with the drop in sheep numbers and rise in cattle numbers that has occurred the last decade in the major sheep producing regions. Moreover, this indicates further declines in sheep numbers in the years immediately ahead. The downtrend may moderate if lamb prices begin to hold relatively stronger than cattle prices. This is suggested by the diverse trends in lamb and beef supply. Prices of shorn wool including direct government payments the next 3 years would remain stable if the shorn wool incentive price under the National Wool Act as provided in the proposed Agriculture Act of 1970 is enacted into law. The Bill fixes the shorn wool incentive price at 72 cents a pound during 1971 to 1973, the same as in 1970.

WOOL SUPPLIES, CLEAN BASIS, DECLINING

Total U.S. production of wool during the 1960's declined over a third, as shorn and pulled wool output declined. Estimated clean fiber equivalent of production was 145 million pounds in 1960 and 92 million in 1969. Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool on January 1 ranged between 70 and 100 million pounds, depending largely on the rate of mill use. Imports of dutiable raw wool, a residual between domestic production and mill use, trended upward during the 1960's; during the last 5 years

Table 14.--Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, by regions, United States, 1955-70

Year	Western	South Central	West North Central	East North Central	South Atlantic	North Atlantic	United States 1/
Stock sheep numbers, January 1							
Thousands:							
1955	12,052	6,706	4,509	2,602	768	500	27,137
1960	12,555	7,022	5,570	2,456	753	493	28,849
1965	10,133	4,912	4,156	1,752	505	365	21,843
1970 2/	8,416	3,864	3,113	1,450	405	303	17,578
1970, percentage change from-							
1955	-30.2	-42.4	-31.0	-44.3	-47.3	-39.4	-35.2
1960	-33.0	-45.0	-44.1	-41.0	-46.2	-38.5	-39.1
1965	-17.0	-21.3	-25.1	-17.2	-19.8	-17.0	-19.5
Sheep shorn							
Thousands:							
1955	12,634	6,960	4,739	2,662	698	456	28,149
1960	13,290	7,506	6,464	2,698	674	448	31,081
1965	10,674	5,613	4,704	1,952	462	333	23,756
1970 2/	9,036	4,295	3,409	1,593	380	287	19,023
1970, percentage change from-							
1955	-28.5	-38.3	-28.1	-40.2	-45.6	-37.1	-32.4
1960	-32.0	-42.8	-47.3	-41.0	-43.6	-35.9	-38.8
1965	-15.4	-23.5	-27.5	-18.4	-17.8	-13.8	-19.9
Weight per fleece							
Pounds:							
1955	9.23	7.99	8.49	8.12	5.58	7.46	8.57
1960	9.35	7.91	8.22	7.91	5.72	7.33	8.54
1965	9.03	7.87	8.36	8.24	6.00	7.70	8.48
1970 2/	9.13	7.56	8.58	8.09	6.09	7.47	8.51
1970, percentage change from-							
1955	-1.1	-5.4	+1.1	-0.3	+9.1	+0.1	-0.7
1960	-2.4	-4.4	+4.4	+2.3	+6.5	+1.9	-.4
1965	+1.1	-3.9	+2.6	-1.8	+1.5	-3.0	+.4
Shorn wool production							
1,000 pounds:							
1955	116,578	55,589	40,211	21,606	3,896	3,404	241,284
1960	124,307	59,353	53,121	21,353	3,858	3,285	265,277
1965	96,359	44,155	39,318	16,080	2,770	2,572	201,463
1970 2/	82,538	32,481	29,242	12,895	2,316	2,144	161,880
1970, percentage change from-							
1955	-29.2	-41.6	-27.3	-40.3	-40.6	-37.0	-32.9
1960	-33.6	-45.3	-45.0	-39.6	-40.0	-34.7	-39.0
1965	-14.3	-26.4	-25.6	-19.8	-16.4	-16.6	-19.7

1/ Includes Alaska 1965 and 1970.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 15.--Value of production per stock sheep, prices received by farmers for beef cattle, and indexes of value and prices, United States, 1955-69

Year	Production value per stock sheep, Jan. 1	Beef cattle price/cwt. 1/	Index: 1955-59=100		Ratio of index: sheep production value to cattle price
			Production value per stock sheep, Jan. 1	Beef cattle price/cwt.	
	Dollars		Percent		
1955	15.23	15.60	96.0	84.6	113.5
1956	15.39	14.90	97.0	80.8	120.0
1957	15.69	17.20	98.9	93.3	106.0
1958	17.43	21.90	109.8	118.8	92.4
1959	15.61	22.60	98.4	122.6	80.3
Average 1955-59	15.87	18.44	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	14.62	20.40	92.1	110.6	83.3
1961	13.87	20.20	87.4	109.5	79.8
1962	14.82	21.30	93.4	115.5	80.9
1963	14.68	19.90	92.5	107.9	85.7
1964	15.60	18.10	98.3	98.2	100.1
1965	17.61	19.80	111.0	107.4	103.4
1966	17.94	22.20	113.0	120.4	93.9
1967	17.35	22.20	109.3	120.4	90.8
1968	19.57	23.40	123.3	126.9	97.2
1969	20.55	26.20	129.5	142.1	91.1

1/ Weighted average of prices received by farmers for cows, steers, and heifers combined with allowance for slaughter bulls.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

imports have exceeded domestic production. Total supplies of raw apparel wool in the United States, including commercial stocks, most years have ranged above 300 million pounds, clean basis--but generally trended downward. (See table 16.)

Supplies of raw carpet wool, all imported, declined because of a drop in mill use. Combined stocks and duty-free imports averaged 191 million pounds a year in the first half of the decade and 132 million pounds in the second half (table 16).

WOOL PRICES

WOOL ACT PRICES AND PAYMENTS

Passage of the National Wool Act of 1954 changed the method of income support to wool producers from a loan-purchase operation, in effect a minimum price basis, to an open market situation. Thus, market prices for shorn wool since 1955 have fluctuated in response to the various market forces. Incentive prices for shorn wool during 1955-69 were above average market prices and payments to producers were made each year. Under this program, government payments have been made directly to producers at a rate sufficient to raise the national-average price to producers up to the incentive price. Equivalent payments also have been made on unshorn lambs to account for wool sold this way.

Incentive prices for 1966-70 were tied by formula to the parity index (a measure of prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates). This has led to an increase in incentive prices for shorn wool from 62 cents a pound in 1955-65 to 72 cents in 1970 as prices paid by farmers have moved up. (See table 17.)

The National Wool Act also provides for advertising and promotion of sheep and sheep products. Deductions from producers' incentive payments are made to finance this program. Such deductions have run about $3.1 million annually, or around 3/4 of 1 percent of the industry's total value of production.

U.S. MARKET PRICES DOMINATED BY WORLD MARKETS

Domestic production and consumption of wool, competition from other fibers, world supply-demand conditions for wool, and duties on imports of raw apparel wool all have a bearing on market prices of shorn wool in the United States. Average prices received by producers for shorn wool during the last 15 years fluctuated widely from a low of 36.4 cents a pound, grease basis, in 1958 to a high of 53.7 cents in 1957. During the 1960's, prices averaged 45.7 cents a pound. The decade included strong prices of about 50 cents a pound in 1962-66, and prices around 41 cents in other years. (See table 17.)

Declining U.S. wool production as a factor in both domestic and world supplies tended to aid prices. However, domestic use of apparel wool also declined during the 1960's as man-made fibers gained a larger share of fiber markets.

Imports of raw apparel wool increased during the 1960's as domestic production declined faster than mill use. Prices of these wools play a dominant role in determining domestic wool prices since a high degree of substitution is possible.

World production has been increasing and price trends in world wool markets are quickly reflected in the United States. This has resulted in prices of domestic wool moving in about the same way as prices of imported wools. For example, prices of territory fine good French combing and staple wool in Boston, compared with prices of Australian 64's, 70's good top-making wool (duty paid) in Boston indicate a high degree of price competition and full substitution between these wools. Since 1955 monthly average prices of this type of domestic wool averaged around 86 percent of prices of the imported wool. The range on monthly price

Table 16.--Raw wool supplies: Production, stocks, and imports, United States, 1960-69 1/

Year	Production: Shorn wool	Production: Pulled wool	Production: Total	Production: Approximate clean fiber equivalent	Commercial stocks of apparel wool (Jan. 1)	Dutiable imports	Total apparel wool supplies	Commercial stocks of carpet wool (Jan. 1)	Duty-free imports	Total carpet wool supplies	Total raw wool supplies
	Million pounds										
1960	265.3	33.6	298.9	144.6	100.7	74.3	319.6	50.7	153.9	204.6	524.2
1961	259.2	34.5	293.7	142.5	91.3	90.3	324.1	40.7	157.3	198.0	522.1
1962	246.6	29.9	276.5	133.4	87.4	125.8	346.6	44.5	143.5	188.0	534.6
1963	232.4	28.8	261.2	126.2	77.7	109.2	313.1	40.6	168.0	208.6	521.7
1964	212.3	25.1	237.4	119.6	72.7	98.4	290.7	41.1	113.9	155.0	445.7
1965	201.5	23.3	224.8	113.1	72.9	162.6	348.6	30.4	108.9	139.3	487.9
1966	195.1	24.1	219.2	110.6	91.4	162.5	364.5	27.5	114.6	142.1	506.6
1967	188.9	22.4	211.4	106.4	88.3	109.1	303.8	29.5	78.2	107.7	411.5
1968	177.6	20.5	198.1	99.7	79.9	129.8	309.4	24.6	119.6	144.2	453.6
1969	165.8	17.1	182.9	91.6	88.3	93.5	273.4	29.1	95.7	124.8	398.2

1/ Grease basis for shorn and pulled wool production; all other figures, clean basis.

Compiled from reports of SRS. and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.--Selected data on the U.S. sheep industry, and wool incentive payment program under the National Wool Act, 1955-1969

Item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Shorn wool																
Production	Mil. lb.	241.3	242.2	239.1	243.7	259.9	265.3	259.2	246.6	232.4	212.3	201.5	195.1	188.9	177.6	165.8
Average farm price	Cts./lb.	42.8	44.3	53.7	36.4	43.3	42.0	42.9	47.7	48.5	53.2	47.1	52.1	39.8	40.5	41.8
Incentive price	"	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	69.0
Average incentive payment 1/	"	19.2	17.7	8.3	25.6	18.7	20.0	19.1	14.3	13.5	8.8	14.9	12.9	26.2	26.5	27.2
Sheep and lambs																
Stock sheep inventory, January 1	Mil. hd.	27.1	26.9	26.3	27.2	28.1	28.8	28.3	26.7	25.1	23.5	21.8	21.5	20.7	19.1	18.3
Average lamb price	Dol./cwt.	18.40	18.50	19.90	21.00	18.70	18.10	15.90	17.70	18.20	19.90	22.70	23.60	22.20	24.40	27.30
Incentive payment, unshorn lambs 1/	Cts./cwt.	77	71	33	102	75	80	76	57	54	35	60	52	105	106	109
Farm value of production and incentive payments:																
Shorn wool production	Mil. Dol.	103.0	107.2	127.8	88.6	112.3	111.4	111.4	117.6	112.4	112.9	95.0	101.2	75.2	71.9	69.6
Incentive payments 2/	"	54.5	49.0	14.1	81.7	50.8	56.5	53.8	36.4	25.1	17.9	31.8	23.1	54.3	51.2	47.4
Subtotal	"	157.5	156.2	141.9	170.3	163.1	167.9	165.2	154.0	137.5	130.8	126.8	124.3	129.5	123.1	117.0
Sheep and lamb production	"	255.2	257.9	270.8	303.7	275.5	253.2	227.2	241.6	230.9	235.8	257.2	261.4	229.6	250.7	259.1
Total 3/	"	412.7	414.1	412.7	474.0	438.6	421.1	392.4	395.6	368.4	366.6	384.0	385.7	359.1	373.8	376.1
Per head of stock sheep, January 1	Dol.	15.23	15.39	15.69	17.43	15.61	14.62	13.87	14.82	14.68	15.60	17.61	17.94	17.35	19.57	20.55
Distribution of farm value:																
Shorn wool production	Pct.	24.9	25.9	31.0	18.7	25.6	26.5	28.4	29.7	30.5	30.8	24.7	26.2	20.9	19.2	18.5
Incentive payments	"	13.2	11.8	3.4	17.2	11.6	13.4	13.7	9.2	6.8	4.9	8.3	6.0	15.1	13.7	12.6
Subtotal	"	38.1	37.7	34.4	35.9	37.2	39.9	42.1	38.9	37.3	35.7	33.0	32.2	36.0	32.9	31.1
Sheep and lamb production	"	61.9	62.3	65.6	64.1	62.8	60.1	57.9	61.1	62.7	64.3	67.0	67.8	64.0	67.1	68.9
Total	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Before promotion fund deductions.

2/ Payments made in the following year; excludes promotion fund deductions.

3/ Total value of sheep and lamb production (including pulled wool), value of shorn wool production, and incentive payments.

Compiled from reports of SRS. and ASCS.

comparisions is fairly broad. But such discrepancies usually are short lived. Thus, prices of domestic and foreign wools typically move in parallel. Foreign wools bring higher prices than bulk classed domestic wool because they usually are better prepared and more uniform. (See table 18.)

Duties imposed by the United States on raw wool for use in apparel give protection to U.S. producers' incomes to the extent that the general price level of wool is raised. Selected reductions in duties were made during the Kennedy Round of GATT negotations in 1967, but these generally involved low-volume imports. (See table 19.) The basic duty is 25.5 cents a pound, clean content, for apparel wool. Raw wool imports for use in carpets are duty-free.

Imports of wool textiles and apparel also are dutiable. Specific duties after adjusting for processing waste are broadly equivalent to the basic 25.5 cents on raw wool. In addition, ad valorem duties are imposed on textiles and apparel. For example, duties on selected high-value woven wool fabric are 37.5 cents per pound, plus 38 percent ad valorem. Volume imports of low-value fabric are dutiable at 37.5 cents a pound, plus 60 percent ad valorem.

Duties collected on imports of raw wool as well as on wool textiles have been used to the extent necessary to finance operations of the National Wool Act. Accumulated expenditures under the Act, however, are limited to 70 percent of duty collections since January 1, 1953. To date such duty collections have run ahead of program costs.

FARM VALUE OF SHEEP AND WOOL PRODUCTION

The farm value of sheep and lamb production during the last 15 years held fairly

Table 18.--Price per pound of domestic graded territory fine good French combing and staple wool as a percentage of Australian 64's, 70's, good topmaking wool, clean basis (American yield), Boston (duty-paid), by months, 1955-69

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Percent												
1955	87	90	89	86	85	83	82	84	87	86	86	88	86
1956	85	84	82	81	81	79	79	80	82	85	89	91	84
1957	91	89	89	90	91	89	89	89	87	84	89	91	89
1958	92	90	84	77	78	78	78	79	79	85	88	88	83
1959	85	87	87	90	92	92	94	96	94	92	92	90	91
1960	89	86	86	81	78	78	76	79	79	85	85	85	82
1961	85	85	85	85	88	87	87	89	89	88	87	87	87
1962	87	87	87	89	89	87	88	89	89	89	90	91	88
1963	89	87	87	87	83	85	87	87	87	87	87	83	86
1964	83	85	85	83	84	84	84	86	86	86	85	90	85
1965	91	92	90	90	90	90	90	85	86	86	86	86	89
1966	86	87	89	88	90	90	91	91	91	89	87	90	89
1967	89	86	85	85	85	86	87	87	89	89	85	82	86
1968	81	81	82	83	84	85	85	85	85	84	86	86	84
1969	86	85	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	85	90	90	85

Compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

Table 19.--Tariff schedule: Rates of duty in cents per clean pound on wool imported from most-favored-nation countries

Item	Through December 31, 1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	On and after January 1, 1972	Distribution of imports, average 1963-67
	Cents						Percent
Wool not improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood, and other wool of whatever blood or orgin not finer than 40's:							9.3
On the skin	11.00	9.90	8.50	7.50	6.50	5.50	.1
In the grease or washed:							
Not sorted	13.00	11.50	10.40	9.00	7.50	6.50	7.4
Sorted	14.00	12.00	11.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	1/
Scoured	16.00	14.40	12.50	11.00	9.50	8.00	1.7
Carbonized	23.00	20.70	18.40	16.10	13.80	11.50	---
Wool finer than 40's but not finer than 44's:							3.8
On the skin	15.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	9.00	7.50	---
In the grease or washed:							
Not sorted	17.00	15.00	13.50	11.90	10.00	8.50	3.2
Sorted	18.00	16.00	14.40	12.50	10.50	9.00	1/
Scoured	20.00	18.00	16.00	14.00	12.00	10.00	.5
Carbonized	27.00	24.30	21.60	18.90	16.20	13.50	---
Wool finer than 44's							86.9
On the skin	24.00	21.50	19.00	16.80	14.40	12.00	.1
In the grease or washed:							
Not sorted	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	66.0
Sorted	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	.1
Scoured	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.75	20.4
Carbonized	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	.3

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Compiled from United States Tariff Commission reports.

stable, despite a drop in sheep numbers. Particularly important to farm income from sheep, this stability resulted largely from increasing lamb prices since 1965. The value of shorn wool, however, declined in recent years as quantity and price fell. Direct payments to producers under provisions of the National Wool Act helped stabilize farm income from sheep. Incentive prices under the Act rose beginning in 1966. Even so, the combined value of sheep and wool production and incentive payments averaged slightly under $400 million the last decade, compared with $430 million during 1955-59. Since the drop in stock sheep numbers was even greater, the output value per sheep rose in the last 5 years. (See table 17.)

Production value is about 60 to 70 percent concentrated in sheep and lamb production, including wool sold on unshorn lambs. The market value of shorn wool ranged from 18 to 31 percent of total production value. Direct payments under provisions of the Wool Act the last 15 years averaged 11 percent of combined value from production of lambs and wool, and payments.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part I - Domestic wool prices, Boston, clean basis

Item	1969 March	1969 April	1969 May	1969 June	1970 March	1970 April	1970 May	1970 June	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
	Cents per pound								Percent
Graded territory shorn wool									
Fine good French combing and staple	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	111.0	108.1	107.0	105.5	86
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	98.9	98.0	96.1	95.5	87
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	96.8	96.0	96.0	96.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	93
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	85.8	86.0	87.5	87.5	97
Low 1/4 blood	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.5	95
Graded fleece shorn wool									
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	97.5	96.5	93.5	92.5	86
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	85.8	85.0	85.0	85.0	86.5	86.5	88.0	88.0	104
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	83.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	84.0	84.0	86.0	85.5	104
Low 1/4 blood	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	---
Original bag Texas shorn wool									
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	124.2	125.0	126.2	127.5	114.2	112.5	108.4	107.0	84
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	102.5	97.5	97.5	96.2	88
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	97.5	90.0	90.0	90.0	88
Scoured pulled wool									
64's, 70's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	107
60's, 64's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	---
60's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	97
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	99.5	100.1	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	---
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	96.0	96.6	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	---
56's, 2 in. and longer	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	---
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	---
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	---

Compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - U.S. Mill Consumption and Imports

Item	Unit	1969 Feb.	1969 Mar.	1969 Apr.	1969 May	1970 Feb.	1970 Mar.	1970 Apr.	1970 May	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	2,309	2,314	2,449	2,565	1,956	1,856	2,044	1,572	61
Coarser than 60's	do.	1,972	2,234	2,254	2,169	1,936	1,896	1,849	1,921	89
Total apparel wool	do.	4,281	4,548	4,703	4,734	3,892	3,752	3,893	3,493	74
Carpet wool 4/	do.	1,871	1,716	1,787	1,823	1,417	1,436	1,444	1,620	89
Total apparel and carpet	do.	6,152	6,264	6,490	6,557	5,309	5,188	5,337	5,113	78
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	9.2	9.3	12.2	10.3	7.8	9.3	8.2	6.3	61
Coarser than 60's	do.	7.9	8.9	11.3	8.7	7.7	9.5	7.4	7.7	88
Total apparel wool	do.	17.1	18.2	23.5	18.9	15.6	18.8	15.6	14.0	74
Carpet wool 4/	do.	7.5	6.9	8.9	7.3	5.7	7.2	5.8	6.5	89
Total apparel and carpet	do.	24.6	25.1	32.4	26.2	21.3	26.0	21.4	20.5	78
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool 3/										
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	20.4	29.6	41.9	52.2	15.8	25.1	33.3	39.6	76
Coarser than 60's	do.	19.6	28.6	39.8	48.5	15.7	25.2	32.6	40.3	83
By system										
Woolen	do.	15.4	22.2	32.1	39.0	11.0	17.9	23.3	28.1	72
Worsted	do.	24.6	36.0	49.6	61.6	20.6	32.5	42.6	51.8	84
Total apparel wool	do.	40.0	58.2	81.7	100.6	31.6	50.4	65.9	79.9	79
Carpet wool 4/	do.	17.0	23.9	32.8	40.1	11.5	18.7	24.4	30.9	77
Total apparel and carpet	do.	57.0	82.1	114.5	140.7	43.1	69.1	90.3	110.8	79
Imports for consumption										
clean content										
Monthly aggregates	1,000									
Dutiable wool	pounds									
Finer than 56's	do.	5,092	8,086	7,186	6,142	7,354	8,081	4,766	3,805	62
46's to 56's	do.	622	1,058	1,878	2,022	1,125	1,973	1,752	2,121	105
44's to 46's	do.	36	130	31	29	127	42	29	102	352
40's to 44's	do.	218	159	353	392	359	497	316	415	106
Not finer than 40's	do.	335	460	1,065	912	620	1,005	705	550	60
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	227	78	184	91	29	60	93	56	62
Total dutiable wool	do.	6,530	9,971	10,697	9,587	9,613	11,657	7,661	7,049	74
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	404	1,121	1,488	827	185	284	281	3	---
40's-44's	do.	293	3,096	4,124	2,233	1,675	1,692	1,335	1,269	57
Not finer than 40's	do.	1,427	4,452	4,801	5,243	3,530	3,860	2,123	2,437	46
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	533	1,230	912	1,358	740	544	949	549	40
Total duty-free	do.	2,657	9,899	11,325	9,661	6,130	6,380	4,687	4,258	44
Total free and dutiable	do.	9,186	19,870	22,022	19,248	15,744	18,037	12,348	11,307	59
Accumulated since January 1	Million									
Dutiable wool	pounds									
Finer than 56's	do.	11.3	19.4	26.6	32.7	12.1	20.2	25.0	28.8	88
46's to 56's	do.	1.5	2.6	4.5	6.5	2.0	4.0	5.7	7.9	122
44's to 46's	do.	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	200
40's to 44's	do.	.3	.5	.9	1.2	.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	167
Not finer than 40's	do.	.9	1.3	2.4	3.3	1.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	115
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.3	.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	.2	.3	50
Total dutiable wool	do.	14.4	24.3	35.0	44.6	16.7	28.4	36.0	43.1	97
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	.7	1.8	3.3	4.1	.2	.5	.8	.8	19
40's-44's	do.	.7	3.8	7.9	10.1	2.5	4.2	5.6	6.8	67
Not finer than 40's	do.	3.4	7.9	12.7	17.9	7.4	11.3	13.4	15.9	89
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.9	2.2	3.1	4.4	1.7	2.2	3.2	3.7	84
Total duty-free wool	do.	5.7	15.6	26.9	36.6	11.9	18.3	23.0	27.2	74
Total free and dutiable	do.	20.1	40.0	62.0	81.2	28.6	46.6	59.0	70.3	87

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.
2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter.
3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool.
4/ Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.--Stock sheep on January 1, number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and shorn wool production, United States

State	Stock sheep on January 1			Sheep and lambs shorn 1/			Weight per fleece			Shorn wool production		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
	Thousands						Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Maine	18	17	16	17	16	15	7.4	7.2	7.4	126	115	111
New Hampshire	5	6	5	5	5	5	7.1	7.0	7.1	37	38	36
Vermont	7	7	6	7	7	6	8.1	8.0	8.2	53	52	50
Massachusetts	10	10	10	9	10	9	7.0	6.9	7.2	65	66	66
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	7.3	6.9	7.1	12	13	12
Connecticut	5	6	5	5	5	5	7.2	7.0	7.3	37	38	36
New York	93	89	86	91	89	86	8.0	7.6	7.7	728	679	663
New Jersey	8	8	8	8	8	8	7.8	7.9	7.9	62	62	60
Pennsylvania	172	170	165	158	156	152	7.4	7.4	7.3	1,169	1,154	1,110
North Atlantic	321	314	303	302	298	288	7.58	7.44	7.44	2,289	2,217	2,144
Ohio	636	617	605	697	678	658	8.6	8.3	8.4	5,996	5,646	5,547
Indiana	263	247	232	262	247	233	8.0	7.8	7.6	2,095	1,921	1,769
Illinois	320	304	295	384	359	330	7.4	7.5	7.6	2,826	2,689	2,510
Michigan	192	186	184	253	240	246	8.5	8.4	8.3	2,163	2,017	2,050
Wisconsin	155	147	134	141	139	126	8.1	8.1	8.1	1,145	1,124	1,019
East North Central	1,566	1,501	1,450	1,737	1,663	1,593	8.19	8.06	8.09	14,225	13,397	12,895
Minnesota	441	432	423	503	456	434	8.1	8.1	8.3	4,053	3,716	3,610
Iowa	685	685	651	832	771	725	8.1	8.0	8.1	6,703	6,148	5,875
Missouri	280	255	237	294	264	248	8.0	8.2	8.0	2,354	2,155	1,974
North Dakota	329	309	300	338	301	290	9.7	9.8	9.6	3,280	2,948	2,796
South Dakota	1,096	1,052	1,010	1,133	1,065	1,022	9.6	9.4	9.3	10,925	9,958	9,534
Nebraska	241	222	220	368	360	347	7.7	7.8	7.6	2,840	2,800	2,647
Kansas	333	286	272	373	352	343	8.5	8.4	8.2	3,182	2,944	2,806
West North Central	3,405	3,241	3,113	3,841	3,569	3,409	8.68	8.59	8.58	33,337	30,669	29,242
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	6.8	7.2	7.4	13	13	12
Maryland	19	19	20	17	17	18	6.9	7.1	7.2	117	121	130
Virginia	214	197	189	195	183	176	6.3	6.4	6.1	1,228	1,171	1,074
West Virginia	173	170	163	165	162	158	5.9	6.0	5.9	973	972	932
North Carolina	22	20	18	18	17	15	6.7	6.8	6.5	121	116	98
South Carolina	2	2	2	2	1	1	6.7	6.8	7.0	12	10	9
Georgia	6	6	6	5	5	5	6.7	6.8	6.6	36	35	33
Florida	6	6	6	6	5	5	6.1	5.7	5.9	34	30	28
South Atlantic	445	421	405	410	392	380	6.18	6.30	6.09	2,534	2,468	2,316
Kentucky	135	112	100	115	95	84	7.3	7.2	7.1	840	684	596
Tennessee	57	49	45	48	41	36	5.8	5.9	5.7	278	242	205
Alabama	8	7	6	6	6	5	6.4	6.3	6.0	40	36	32
Mississippi	21	19	17	16	15	14	4.8	4.8	4.9	77	72	69
Arkansas	10	8	8	8	7	6	6.8	6.7	6.8	52	45	44
Louisiana	30	26	24	25	22	21	4.9	4.9	5.0	122	108	105
Oklahoma	114	109	104	113	109	99	8.4	8.1	8.2	949	884	810
Texas	3,986	3,787	3,560	4,419	4,029	4,029	7.5	7.4	7.6	33,363	29,717	30,620
South Central	4,360	4,117	3,864	4,750	4,324	4,294	7.52	7.35	7.56	35,721	31,788	32,481
Montana	1,165	1,130	1,051	1,075	1,017	987	10.1	9.7	9.8	10,848	9,891	9,703
Idaho	719	687	632	712	676	616	10.8	10.7	10.5	7,679	7,216	6,492
Wyoming	1,749	1,766	1,784	1,736	1,719	1,750	10.2	10.2	10.2	17,690	17,456	17,786
Colorado	884	857	823	1,182	1,148	1,099	8.8	8.8	8.6	10,455	10,077	9,471
New Mexico	823	799	791	806	774	784	9.1	9.2	9.2	7,374	7,096	7,209
Arizona	414	428	424	461	489	482	7.4	7.3	7.1	3,433	3,570	3,413
Utah	1,019	988	939	1,013	1,004	919	9.9	9.6	10.1	10,006	9,604	9,314
Nevada	220	209	213	209	188	192	10.0	9.9	10.0	2,090	1,861	1,920
Washington	134	130	125	152	138	130	9.1	9.2	9.2	1,383	1,266	1,201
Oregon	498	483	449	603	560	534	8.0	7.9	8.1	4,834	4,452	4,321
California	1,356	1,234	1,185	1,750	1,606	1,543	7.7	7.8	7.6	13,429	12,528	11,708
Western	8,981	8,711	8,416	9,699	9,319	9,036	9.20	9.12	8.91	89,221	85,017	80,538
48 States	19,078	18,305	17,551	20,738	19,564	19,000	8.55	8.46	8.51	177,327	165,556	161,616
Alaska	27	27	27	23	23	23	11.5	11.7	11.5	264	269	264
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	19,105	18,332	17,578	20,761	19,587	19,023	8.55	8.47	8.51	177,591	165,825	161,880

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 21.--Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1969		1970		1969		1970		1969		1970	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds											
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	6,490	6,240	5,455	5,245	4,578	4,402	3,999	3,845	1,912	1,835	1,456	1,400
February	6,152	5,979	5,309	5,164	4,281	4,073	3,892	3,700	1,871	1,813	1,417	1,368
March	6,264	6,099	5,188	5,047	4,548	4,377	3,752	3,611	1,716	1,728	1,436	1,447
April	6,490	6,128	5,337	5,040	4,703	4,359	3,893	3,605	1,787	1,814	1,444	1,464
May	6,557	6,227	5,113	4,856	4,734	4,375	3,493	3,228	1,823	1,819	1,620	1,617
June	6,453	6,157			4,551	4,233			1,901	1,924		
July	5,278	6,123			3,761	4,226			1,516	1,961		
August	5,984	5,743			4,237	4,098			1,797	1,725		
September	5,477	5,682			3,543	3,741			1,934	1,854		
October	5,843	5,831			3,892	4,050			1,951	1,736		
November	5,357	5,563			3,681	3,997			1,676	1,630		
December	4,664	5,114			3,213	3,651			1,451	1,537		
	Man-made fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	7,909	7,941	7,213	7,242	2,102	2,077	2,000	1,980	16,500	16,244	14,668	14,451
February	7,695	7,664	7,464	7,464	2,252	2,089	2,056	1,911	16,099	15,540	14,829	14,328
March	8,314	7,911	6,998	6,652	2,396	2,208	1,990	1,827	16,974	16,243	14,176	13,553
April	8,161	8,104	7,325	7,289	2,495	2,224	1,914	1,707	17,145	16,422	14,575	13,974
May	7,926	7,771	7,599	7,450	2,310	2,121	1,842	1,693	16,793	16,178	14,555	14,022
June	8,336	8,023			2,201	2,125			16,989	16,336		
July	6,408	7,702			1,884	2,251			13,571	15,985		
August	8,745	8,227			1,839	1,814			16,568	15,749		
September	7,698	7,452			1,697	1,823			14,871	15,067		
October	7,961	7,364			2,006	2,083			15,810	15,364		
November	7,833	7,864			1,882	2,039			15,071	15,521		
December	6,495	7,381			1,790	1,967			12,949	14,533		

Table 22.--Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers used in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1966	170,418	58.7	96,169	30.8	103,587	42.7	370,174	43.8
1967	141,366	56.2	87,293	30.1	83,851	36.8	312,510	40.7
1968	154,715	54.2	83,575	28.9	91,407	33.9	329,697	39.1
1969	139,216	50,9	79,819	28.1	93,758	34.0	312,793	37.5
1969 Jan.-May	61,608	50.8	39,045	30.7	40,134	33.7	140,787	38.3
1970 Jan.-May 2/	51,801	52.4	28,070	25.1	30,928	32.7	110,799	36.3
Man-made fibers								
1966	107,202	36.9	87,243	27.9	124,072	51.1	318,517	37.7
1967	98,002	39.1	95,755	33.1	136,200	59.7	329,957	42.9
1968	118,685	41.6	104,779	36.3	171,522	63.6	394,986	46.8
1969	125,749	46.0	109,186	38.4	175,922	63.8	410,857	49.3
1969 Jan.-May	54,921	45.4	44,650	35.1	76,517	64.1	176,088	47.9
1970 Jan.-May 2/	44,591	45.1	47,014	41.9	61,784	65.4	153,389	50.2
Other fibers 1/								
1966	12,631	4.4	129,111	41.3	15,195	6.2	156,937	18.5
1967	11,953	4.7	106,534	36.8	7,943	3.5	126,430	16.4
1968	11,931	4.2	100,436	34.8	6,700	2.5	119,067	14.1
1969	8,453	3.1	95,097	33.5	6,138	2.2	109,688	13.2
1969 Jan.-May	4,518	3.8	43,652	34.2	2,644	2.2	50,814	13.8
1970 Jan.-May 2/	2,469	2.5	36,926	33.0	1,805	1.9	41,200	13.5
Total fibers consumed								
1966	290,251	100.0	312,523	100.0	242,854	100.0	845,628	100.0
1967	251,321	100.0	289,582	100.0	227,994	100.0	768,897	100.0
1968	285,331	100.0	288,790	100.0	269,629	100.0	843,750	100.0
1969	273,418	100.0	284,102	100.0	275,818	100.0	833,338	100.0
1969 Jan.-May	121,047	100.0	127,347	100.0	119,295	100.0	367,689	100.0
1970 Jan.-May 2/	98,861	100.0	112,010	100.0	94,517	100.0	305,388	100.0

1/ Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.--Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly rates of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, United States

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Percent											
	Raw wool											
1963	103.2	104.4	101.5	103.9	104.7	101.6	85.4	107.0	101.6	101.1	95.5	89.9
1964	103.3	104.3	101.7	104.2	104.7	101.8	85.4	106.9	101.0	100.9	95.5	89.9
1965	103.4	104.1	102.0	104.8	104.6	102.4	85.5	106.6	100.0	100.8	95.7	90.0
1966	103.6	103.4	102.2	105.5	104.7	103.2	85.8	105.7	98.6	100.7	95.9	90.3
1967	103.7	103.1	102.6	105.9	104.9	104.0	86.1	105.0	97.3	100.7	96.1	90.5
1968	104.0	102.8	102.7	106.0	105.3	104.5	86.2	104.4	96.5	100.5	96.3	90.9
1969	104.0	102.9	102.7	105.9	105.3	104.8	86.2	104.2	96.4	100.2	96.3	91.2
1970	104.0	102.8	102.8	105.9	105.3	104.9	86.2	104.1	96.3	100.1	96.3	91.3
	Apparel wool											
1963	102.7	105.4	103.4	103.8	108.5	109.1	90.6	105.4	98.0	96.9	89.4	86.5
1964	102.9	105.3	103.4	104.3	108.6	108.9	90.6	105.3	97.6	96.7	89.5	86.6
1965	103.2	105.1	103.4	105.3	108.5	108.6	90.5	104.9	97.1	96.6	89.9	86.9
1966	103.5	104.9	103.4	106.3	108.5	107.9	90.1	104.5	96.2	96.4	90.6	87.3
1967	103.6	104.7	103.8	107.4	108.3	107.6	89.8	104.0	95.5	96.4	91.2	87.7
1968	103.9	104.9	103.9	107.8	108.3	107.3	89.4	103.6	94.9	96.3	91.8	87.9
1969	104.0	105.1	103.9	107.9	108.2	107.5	89.0	103.4	94.7	96.1	92.1	88.0
1970	104.0	105.2	103.9	108.0	108.2	107.5	88.8	103.3	94.7	96.1	92.2	88.0
	Carpet wool											
1963	103.1	102.0	100.5	96.7	99.5	96.1	73.0	107.0	106.8	111.8	107.9	95.1
1964	103.5	101.7	100.6	97.0	99.7	95.9	73.1	107.2	106.3	112.0	107.5	94.9
1965	103.9	101.8	100.5	97.4	99.8	96.1	73.5	107.2	105.3	112.4	106.9	94.7
1966	104.4	101.7	100.1	97.8	99.9	96.9	74.7	106.2	104.6	112.4	105.7	94.4
1967	104.4	102.3	99.9	98.2	100.0	97.8	75.9	105.2	104.0	112.7	104.8	94.2
1968	104.6	102.6	99.4	98.4	100.1	98.5	77.0	104.2	104.1	112.6	103.7	94.3
1969	104.2	103.2	99.3	98.5	100.2	98.8	77.3	104.2	104.3	112.4	102.8	94.4
1970	104.0	103.6	99.2	98.6	100.2	98.9	77.5	104.2	104.4	112.3	102.4	94.5
	Man-made fibers											
1963	98.8	104.0	103.4	102.8	104.4	100.3	83.5	105.6	102.9	105.6	101.7	86.8
1964	99.0	103.9	103.5	102.5	104.3	100.5	83.4	105.6	103.0	106.2	101.4	87.0
1965	99.2	103.4	103.8	102.0	103.8	100.6	83.4	105.8	103.3	107.0	100.9	87.3
1966	99.5	102.3	104.1	101.5	103.1	101.3	83.4	106.0	103.4	107.7	100.3	87.4
1967	99.7	101.5	104.6	101.3	102.5	102.1	83.5	106.2	103.5	108.2	99.8	87.7
1968	99.7	100.8	104.8	101.0	102.1	103.2	83.4	106.2	103.3	108.2	99.7	87.9
1969	99.6	100.4	105.1	100.7	102.0	103.9	83.2	106.3	103.3	108.1	99.6	88.0
1970	99.6	100.0	105.2	100.5	102.0	104.2	83.1	106.3	103.2	108.0	99.5	88.1
	Other fibers											
1963	99.2	106.2	106.1	110.2	111.8	106.5	83.5	101.5	94.8	95.6	92.9	91.2
1964	99.6	106.4	106.0	110.5	111.7	106.2	83.5	101.5	94.6	95.5	92.8	91.3
1965	100.3	106.8	105.9	110.8	111.3	105.6	83.8	101.5	94.1	95.6	92.7	91.2
1966	101.0	107.0	106.1	111.4	110.5	104.8	84.0	101.4	93.5	96.0	92.4	91.0
1967	101.3	107.4	106.8	112.1	109.9	104.2	84.1	101.5	92.9	96.1	92.4	90.9
1968	101.4	107.7	107.8	112.3	109.2	103.7	83.9	101.5	92.8	96.3	92.3	91.0
1969	101.2	107.8	108.5	112.2	108.9	103.6	83.7	101.4	93.1	96.3	92.3	91.0
1970	101.0	107.6	108.9	112.1	108.8	103.5	83.6	101.4	93.2	96.3	92.3	90.9
	Total fibers											
1963	101.5	104.4	103.9	103.5	105.9	101.9	83.9	105.7	100.9	103.0	96.5	88.8
1964	101.7	104.3	103.9	103.7	105.8	102.0	84.0	105.7	100.6	103.0	96.5	88.9
1965	101.8	104.2	103.9	103.9	105.4	102.2	84.2	105.6	100.3	103.0	96.6	89.0
1966	102.0	103.8	103.9	104.2	104.8	102.7	84.6	105.4	99.7	103.0	96.6	89.0
1967	102.0	103.6	104.1	104.5	104.4	103.2	84.9	105.4	99.2	103.1	96.7	89.1
1968	102.0	103.5	104.2	104.5	104.0	103.7	85.0	105.3	98.7	103.1	97.0	89.1
1969	101.7	103.6	104.5	104.4	103.8	104.0	84.9	105.2	98.7	102.9	97.1	89.1
1970	101.5	103.5	104.6	104.3	103.8	104.2	84.9	105.2	98.7	102.8	97.1	89.1

Table 24.--U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods 1/

Fabric	1968	1969	1969 Jan.-Mar.	1969 Apr.-June	1969 July-Sept.	1969 Oct.-Dec.	1970 Jan.-Mar.	Change-- 1969 to 1968
	1,000 linear yards							Percent
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	243,312	228,224	68,293	66,112	48,112	45,707	59,644	-6.2
Apparel fabrics	236,029	220,588	66,503	64,640	46,476	42,969	57,229	-6.6
Government orders	5,737	7,401	633	689	2,618	3,461	2,854	+29.0
Other than Gov't orders	230,292	213,187	65,870	63,951	43,858	39,508	54,375	-7.4
Men's and boys' clothing	90,409	83,611	28,289	23,322	15,914	16,086	25,466	-7.5
Less than 9 oz.	15,808	13,116	2,925	2,365	4,033	3,793	1,556	-17.0
Worsted	15,269	12,716	2,817	2,269	3,924	3,706	1,464	-16.7
Woolen	539	400	108	96	109	87	92	-25.8
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	58,754	50,899	20,444	14,182	7,884	8,389	19,346	-13.4
Worsted	38,596	36,744	15,736	11,545	4,555	4,908	13,794	-4.8
Woolen	20,158	16,155	4,708	4,637	3,329	3,481	5,552	-19.9
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	7,676	6,335	2,198	1,641	1,261	1,235	1,468	-17.5
Worsted	3,010	3,502	852	956	872	822	726	+16.3
Woolen	4,666	2,833	1,346	685	389	413	742	-39.3
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	6,158	9,418	2,272	2,710	2,322	2,114	2,435	+52.9
Worsted	1,155	1,079	303	367	99	310	173	-6.6
Woolen	5,003	8,339	1,969	2,343	2,223	1,804	2,262	+66.7
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	1,801	1,678	420	395	355	508	607	-6.8
26 oz. and over	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
Women's and children's clothing	139,883	129,576	37,581	40,629	27,944	23,422	28,909	-7.4
Less than 9 oz.	10,439	16,640	4,403	5,562	3,799	2,876	2,941	+59.4
Worsted	1,059	437	175	163	68	31	155	-58.7
Woolen	9,380	16,203	4,228	5,399	3,731	2,845	2,786	+72.7
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	68,458	54,292	17,242	16,689	11,198	9,163	11,923	-20.7
Worsted	3,038	2,760	493	1,518	279	470	180	-9.2
Woolen	65,420	51,532	16,749	15,171	10,919	8,693	11,743	-21.2
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	15,797	10,418	3,350	4,109	1,696	1,263	1,300	-34.1
Worsted	617	673	222	176	139	136	114	+9.1
Woolen	15,180	9,745	3,128	3,933	1,557	1,127	1,186	-35.8
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	20,369	18,364	5,653	5,557	4,031	3,123	4,108	-9.9
Worsted	1,559	2,061	555	630	458	418	431	+32.2
Woolen	18,810	16,303	5,098	4,927	3,573	2,705	3,677	-13.3
20 oz. and over	24,820	29,862	6,933	8,712	7,220	6,997	8,637	+20.3
Nonapparel fabrics	7,283	7,636	1,790	1,472	1,636	2,738	2,415	+4.8
Blanketing	3,317	4,795	861	785	1,196	1,953	1,907	+44.6
Other	3,966	2,841	929	687	440	785	508	-28.4
	1,000 pounds							
Woven felts	7,974	8,680	2,103	2,164	1,987	2,426	2,330	+8.8
Papermakers	6,183	7,063	1,752	1,718	1,595	1,998	2,051	+14.2
All others	1,791	1,617	351	446	392	428	279	-9.7

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width.

2/ Less than 100 thousand.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.--Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content

Year and month	Wool					Cotton					Man-made										
	100 percent wool fabric	Wool and man-made fiber mixtures		Wool and other fiber mixtures	Total	100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures		Cotton and other fiber mixtures	Total	Cellulosic			Non-cellulosic			Total			Glass	Total all fibers
		50 percent or more wool	Less than 50 percent wool				50 percent or more cotton	Less than 50 percent cotton			Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total		
	1,000 pounds																				
1964 1/	5,246	0	95	2/	5,341	20,363	129	1,118	0	21,610	191	20	211	544	1,380	1,934	745	1,400	2,145	14	29,110
1965 1/	3,863	0	400	346	4,509	26,522	865	124	115	27,626	253	41	294	1,469	1,484	2,953	1,722	1,525	3,247	16	35,498
1966	15,325	80	1,268	0	16,674	103,549	4,960	1,072	0	109,579	20	570	591	11,097	4,695	15,792	11,188	5,266	16,383	20	142,656
1967	21,318	80	2,183	0	23,581	148,335	9,806	1,645	0	159,786	436	300	736	9,921	8,984	18,905	10,357	9,281	19,638	63	203,068
1968	6,156	0	587	0	6,743	85,724	10,978	1,455	0	98,157	1,442	-23	1,419	5,813	8,294	14,107	7,256	8,270	15,526	66	120,492
1969	6,926	0	367	0	7,293	57,833	1,952	871	0	60,656	21	2	23	8,381	2,957	11,338	8,402	2,959	11,361	191	79,501
1968																					
Jan.	1,170	0	252	0	1,422	10,072	1,405	110	0	11,587	217	5	222	279	858	1,137	497	862	1,359	0	14,368
Feb.	764	0	180	0	944	9,006	1,736	173	0	10,915	264	6	270	165	1,208	1,373	429	1,214	1,643	1	13,503
Mar.	739	0	86	0	825	7,954	1,197	249	0	9,400	162	0	162	170	1,060	1,230	332	1,060	1,392	1	11,618
Apr.	417	0	25	0	442	6,023	889	116	0	7,028	91	-34	57	202	611	813	293	577	870	2	8,342
May	242	0	39	0	281	5,941	1,212	166	0	7,319	124	0	124	208	1,025	1,233	332	1,025	1,357	12	8,969
June	267	0	0	0	267	7,112	1,164	103	0	8,379	167	0	167	426	702	1,128	593	702	1,295	9	9,950
July	391	0	0	0	391	7,351	731	97	0	8,179	91	0	91	537	646	1,183	628	646	1,274	6	9,850
Aug.	223	0	2	0	225	3,635	404	41	0	4,080	67	0	67	514	323	837	581	323	904	0	5,209
Sept.	317	0	0	0	317	7,185	625	72	0	7,882	62	0	62	815	578	1,393	877	578	1,455	1	9,655
Oct.	486	0	0	0	486	7,614	944	34	0	8,592	181	0	181	797	447	1,244	978	447	1,425	25	10,528
Nov.	562	0	0	0	562	5,757	347	201	0	6,305	16	0	16	679	470	1,149	695	470	1,165	9	8,041
Dec.	578	0	3	0	581	8,074	324	93	0	8,491	0	0	0	1,021	366	1,387	1,021	366	1,387	0	10,459
1969																					
Jan.	239	0	0	0	239	4,365	195	48	0	4,608	0	0	0	1,278	166	1,444	1,278	166	1,444	41	6,332
Feb.	312	0	14	0	326	6,028	249	67	0	6,344	0	0	0	689	241	930	689	241	930	0	7,600
Mar.	487	0	10	0	497	7,366	66	82	0	7,514	1	0	1	1,105	126	1,231	1,106	126	1,232	24	9,267
Apr.	368	0	17	0	385	6,639	117	80	0	6,836	0	0	0	987	179	1,166	987	179	1,166	64	8,451
May	183	0	65	0	248	8,299	57	59	0	8,415	0	0	0	491	171	622	491	171	622	-1	9,324
June	121	0	86	0	207	7,016	180	80	0	7,276	1	0	1	1,031	391	1,422	1,032	391	1,423	1	8,907
July	204	0	49	0	253	2,884	26	73	0	2,983	0	0	0	509	201	710	509	201	710	15	3,961
Aug.	448	0	7	0	455	2,210	44	42	0	2,296	0	0	0	393	90	483	393	90	483	16	3,250
Sept.	792	0	17	0	809	2,109	37	38	0	2,184	0	0	0	370	92	462	370	92	462	3	3,458
Oct.	1,064	0	34	0	1,098	3,285	255	70	0	3,610	15	0	15	450	344	794	465	344	809	2	5,519
Nov.	1,062	0	34	0	1,096	3,409	351	105	0	3,865	2	2	4	448	460	908	450	462	912	6	5,879
Dec.	1,646	0	34	0	1,680	4,223	375	127	0	4,725	2	0	2	630	496	1,126	632	496	1,128	20	7,553
1970																					
Jan.	1,591	0	233	0	1,824	4,739	323	156	0	5,218	1	0	1	841	728	1,569	842	728	1,570	5	8,617
Feb.	985	0	182	0	1,168	4,846	356	46	0	5,248	41	5	46	645	600	1,245	686	605	1,291	1	7,708
Mar.	1,131	0	177	0	1,308	4,063	222	100	0	4,385	0	18	18	639	594	1,233	639	612	1,251	10	6,954
Apr.	998	0	296	0	1,294	2,870	224	70	0	3,164	8	5	13	594	750	1,344	602	755	1,357	3	5,818
May	588	0	111	0	699	2,710	287	32	0	3,029	0	2	2	208	514	722	208	516	724	3	4,455
June																					
July																					
Aug.																					
Sept.																					

1/ Total of available data: 1964, 10 months; 1965, 7 months, all others, 12 months.
2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 26.--Fabric deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric

Fiber and fabric	1968	1969 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	1970 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 square yards																						
Wool																							
Blanketing	879	70	41	130	145	39	45	0	0	0	124	311	1,010	1,915	876	503	513	245	118				
Flannel	847	54	0	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	0	118	0	5	2	0	0				
Frieze	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Gabardine	208	0	31	29	0	0	0	0	65	267	374	265	365	1,396	165	92	195	539	446				
Kersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Melton	902	129	274	364	269	122	73	67	39	89	165	218	174	1,983	176	176	210	137	96				
Pile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Serge	4,825	82	43	116	74	80	61	242	600	888	933	711	611	4,441	895	544	669	554	243				
Tropical	2,106	0	39	0	27	0	0	0	0	5	11	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0				
Other	26	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	10,035	335	433	676	529	241	179	309	704	1,249	1,613	1,519	2,160	9,947	2,112	1,320	1,589	1,475	903				
Mixed fiber																							
Cotton and wool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Cotton and cellulosic	9,906	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	26	1				
Cotton and non-cellulosic	34,501	985	1,199	896	1,216	682	1,300	1,008	665	537	1,299	1,764	2,089	13,640	2,249	1,564	1,546	1,511	1,423				
Cotton and glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Cotton and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wool and non-cellulosic	3,692	0	66	50	81	298	390	323	33	112	225	223	192	1,993	1,289	978	1,010	1,764	673				
Wool and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Cotton, wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Cotton, wool and non-cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Cellulosic and non-cellulosic	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	21	0	0	0	0	0				
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	48,195	986	1,265	946	1,297	980	1,690	1,331	698	650	1,524	2,013	2,281	15,661	3,538	2,542	2,556	3,301	2,097				
Cotton																							
Total	160,848	7,673	11,657	13,948	12,392	14,677	12,109	5,950	4,541	4,264	6,412	5,471	6,997	106,091	8,172	8,001	7,188	4,879	4,690				
Man-made																							
Cellulosic																							
Total	29	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	62	1	7	77	2	193	71	14	9				
Non-cellulosic																							
Total	13,102	1,973	1,286	1,554	1,284	555	1,185	579	441	394	696	813	850	11,610	1,203	847	1,064	843	409				
Glass	146	53	0	31	21	-11	7	26	25	9	11	15	38	225	15	1	16	11	3				
Total man-made	13,277	2,026	1,286	1,588	1,306	544	1,194	605	466	404	769	829	895	11,912	1,220	1,041	1,151	868	421				
Total all fibers	232,355	11,020	14,641	17,158	15,524	16,442	15,172	8,195	6,409	6,567	10,318	9,832	12,333	143,611	15,042	12,904	12,484	10,523	8,111				

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 27.--Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 2/	Wool blankets 3/	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 4/	Other manufactures 5/	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds											
1965	8,088	11,257	25,702	744	27,617	7,826	1,752	82,986	34,291	17,402	22,010	156,689
1966	10,362	12,969	24,836	746	25,789	7,232	1,669	83,603	27,647	16,229	16,793	144,272
1967	5,795	9,684	24,319	755	24,371	6,400	2,438	73,762	28,912	10,895	9,865	123,434
1968	6,622	10,850	32,696	874	32,845	8,513	2,549	94,949	27,011	14,669	9,338	145,967
1969	4,497	8,600	29,200	1,013	30,601	10,875	2,234	87,020	22,881	10,633	8,905	129,439
1970 8/												
Jan.	555	842	2,101	82	1,010	483	63	5,136	2,729	1,077	623	9,565
Feb.	433	587	2,183	53	1,096	586	135	5,073	2,295	1,041	718	9,127
Mar.	607	594	2,938	59	824	663	59	5,744	1,987	1,082	754	9,567
Apr.	272	830	3,128	76	889	609	348	6,152	1,908	1,337	740	10,137
May	339	637	1,971	76	1,567	683	267	5,540	2,504	1,297	607	9,948
June	482	636	1,837	81	2,758	1,092	217	7,103	1,817	1,225	523	10,668
Jan.-June												
1965	3,210	4,737	13,459	255	9,223	1,763	829	33,476	18,290	7,651	11,831	71,248
1966	6,154	7,356	14,495	360	9,539	1,725	1,016	40,645	15,798	9,692	9,042	75,177
1967	3,612	4,804	13,300	312	8,385	1,650	878	32,941	16,213	6,033	5,628	60,815
1968	3,318	5,846	17,074	324	11,647	2,011	1,404	41,624	14,139	7,344	4,648	67,755
1969	2,194	4,715	16,611	367	10,819	2,847	1,260	38,813	12,757	6,295	4,243	62,108
1970 8/	2,688	4,126	14,158	427	8,144	4,116	1,089	34,748	13,240	7,059	3,965	59,012

See footnotes end of table 28.

Table 28.--Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit	Other manufactures 7/	Felts	Sub-total	Noils and wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds											
1965	433	185	804	213	349	512	1,135	1,227	4,850	7,190	614	12,662
1966	458	273	586	183	348	600	876	1,023	4,347	5,184	588	10,119
1967	527	331	550	211	535	503	748	1,434	4,839	3,293	509	8,641
1968	461	367	496	207	472	573	961	1,349	4,886	3,635	818	9,339
1969	537	592	394	190	301	715	921	549	4,199	3,685	1,003	8,887
1970 8/												
Jan.	36	11	30	14	25	34	62	70	282	146	193	621
Feb.	30	7	24	5	15	28	65	70	244	195	92	531
Mar.	167	12	27	11	20	24	54	60	375	101	80	556
Apr.	228	22	30	9	19	58	55	90	511	335	52	898
May	46	11	54	4	24	61	75	52	327	329	77	733
June 9/												
Jan.-June												
1965	203	59	421	59	111	192	462	586	2,093	5,255	289	7,637
1966	215	124	342	65	143	303	406	556	2,154	3,206	256	5,616
1967	278	119	286	69	257	220	399	605	2,233	1,989	283	4,505
1968	197	198	244	100	238	181	432	824	2,414	1,537	379	4,330
1969	364	383	192	80	104	325	437	257	2,142	2,281	344	4,767
1970 9/												

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. 2/ Includes pile fabrics and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. 3/ Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. 4/ Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. 5/ Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. 6/ Not including rags. 7/ Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Data not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average--8 grades
	U.S. cents per pound								
1967									
January	117.5	108.2	102.3	95.4	89.5	74.4	69.8	67.4	90.6
February	119.9	111.8	104.8	97.8	92.0	75.7	69.8	67.5	92.4
March	117.7	109.5	102.5	95.5	93.2	75.7	69.9	67.6	91.5
April	120.1	110.8	102.6	95.6	93.3	75.8	70.0	67.6	92.0
May	122.4	115.4	106.0	97.9	93.2	74.6	69.9	67.6	93.4
June	121.0	114.0	104.7	97.7	93.0	74.4	69.8	67.5	92.8
July	117.3	109.2	101.0	95.2	83.6	67.4	60.4	58.1	86.5
August	109.1	101.0	92.8	85.9	83.6	68.5	62.7	59.2	82.8
September	111.3	103.2	93.9	85.8	82.4	67.3	60.3	58.0	82.8
October	113.6	103.2	93.9	84.7	73.1	58.0	54.5	52.2	79.2
November	115.3	104.3	93.2	83.2	65.4	48.8	47.7	46.6	75.6
December	113.3	103.3	91.2	81.2	73.2	52.1	48.1	46.1	76.1
1968									
January	116.4	105.4	95.4	85.3	76.3	48.2	44.2	41.2	76.6
February	125.5	108.4	98.4	89.3	80.3	49.2	45.2	41.2	79.7
March	125.0	107.0	97.0	88.0	85.0	54.0	49.0	45.0	81.3
April	125.1	106.1	97.1	88.1	82.1	53.0	47.0	43.0	80.2
May	124.4	105.5	96.6	86.6	73.7	53.8	45.8	41.8	78.5
June	124.2	105.3	96.4	86.4	75.5	55.6	49.7	46.7	80.0
July	122.5	104.6	95.6	85.6	75.7	55.8	49.8	46.8	79.6
August	119.6	102.6	93.7	84.7	73.7	53.8	48.8	45.8	77.8
September	120.4	103.5	94.5	85.5	80.6	59.7	53.7	51.7	81.2
October	123.5	106.5	97.6	89.6	79.7	64.7	56.8	53.8	84.0
November	123.3	106.4	97.4	88.5	78.5	63.6	56.7	53.7	83.5
December	118.2	102.3	93.4	84.4	75.5	59.6	52.7	48.7	79.4
1969									
January	119.3	103.4	94.5	84.5	75.6	59.7	51.7	47.7	79.6
February	117.6	102.6	93.7	83.7	75.8	58.8	50.8	45.8	78.6
March	115.6	100.6	91.7	81.7	74.7	58.8	49.8	45.8	77.3
April	115.7	101.7	92.7	83.8	75.8	60.8	51.9	47.9	78.8
May	115.3	101.4	93.5	83.5	73.6	60.7	52.7	48.7	78.7
June	113.5	99.6	91.6	81.6	72.7	59.7	51.8	48.8	77.4
July	110.6	96.6	89.6	79.7	72.7	59.8	51.8	48.8	76.2
August	110.3	96.4	89.4	79.5	74.5	58.6	51.7	48.7	76.1
September	108.3	95.4	86.4	77.5	72.5	58.6	51.7	48.7	74.9
October	110.5	95.6	84.7	75.7	72.7	55.8	49.8	46.8	73.9
November	109.8	93.9	82.9	73.9	71.9	52.9	47.9	45.9	72.4
December	108.9	92.9	81.9	72.9	69.9	52.9	46.9	44.9	71.4
1970									
January	109.0	93.0	82.0	73.0	70.0	54.0	47.0	44.0	71.5
February	110.2	93.2	82.2	73.1	69.1	53.1	47.1	44.1	71.5
March	107.3	90.2	79.2	71.2	69.2	55.1	49.1	46.1	70.9
April	107.3	91.2	80.2	72.2	68.2	56.1	51.1	49.1	71.9
May	107.2	91.1	80.1	72.1	68.1	56.1	51.1	48.1	71.7
June	103.9	87.9	77.9	69.9	67.9	55.9	50.0	47.0	70.0
Latest data available as percent of a year earlier	91.5	88.2	85.0	85.7	93.4	93.6	96.5	96.3	90.4

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

Table 30.--Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year 1966	Year 1967	Year 1968	Year 1969	1969 Jan.-Mar.	1970 Jan.-Mar.	Change: Jan.-Mar. 1970 to Jan.-Mar. 1969	Change: 1969 Compared with 1968
	Million pounds						Percent	
United States 1/	370.2	312.5	329.7	312.8	82.1	69.0	-16.0	-5.1
United Kingdom	388.1	359.9	391.4	384.6	105.4	92.3	-12.4	-1.7
France	281.0	234.6	257.1	285.5	76.8	80.6	+4.9	+11.0
Japan	395.1	380.6	398.6	424.5	101.3	104.5	+3.2	+6.5
Italy	242.0	218.3	211.3	237.6	56.5	59.0	+4.4	+12.4
West Germany	150.5	122.5	148.6	157.7	43.2	35.9	-16.9	+6.1
Belgium	95.5	80.1	88.4	93.1	23.6	24.3	+3.0	+5.3
Australia	71.5	75.6	72.7	74.5	17.1	---	---	+2.5
Netherlands	21.8	20.5	18.0	19.3	5.2	4.6	-11.5	+7.2
Total	2,015.7	1,804.6	1,915.8	1,989.6	510.1	2/470.2	2/-4.6	+3.9

1/ Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

2/ Excludes Australia.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 31.--Raw wool: Mill consumption, seasonal adjustment factors, quarterly, 1953 to date

Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
	Percent			
	10-country			
1953	102.2	101.9	95.4	100.4
1954	102.4	101.9	95.2	100.4
1955	102.7	101.8	95.0	100.4
1956	103.0	101.7	94.8	100.5
1957	103.2	101.6	94.6	100.5
1958	103.3	101.7	94.5	100.6
1959	103.2	101.7	94.4	100.7
1960	103.1	101.9	94.3	100.7
1961	102.9	102.2	94.1	100.8
1962	102.7	102.5	94.0	100.9
1963	102.5	102.8	93.9	100.9
1964	102.2	103.1	93.8	100.8
1965	102.0	103.4	93.8	100.8
1966	101.9	103.7	93.7	100.7
1967	102.0	103.7	93.6	100.6
1968	102.1	103.7	93.6	100.6
1969	102.1	103.7	93.6	100.5
1970	102.2	103.7	93.6	100.5
	United States			
1953	103.7	103.5	97.4	95.3
1954	104.0	103.3	97.3	95.3
1955	104.6	102.7	97.2	95.5
1956	105.0	102.1	97.2	95.7
1957	105.3	101.4	97.6	95.9
1958	104.9	101.3	98.1	95.9
1959	104.2	101.4	98.6	96.2
1960	103.2	102.0	98.6	96.5
1961	102.6	102.4	98.3	97.0
1962	102.1	102.8	97.9	97.2
1963	102.3	102.9	97.5	97.2
1964	102.4	103.3	97.1	96.8
1965	102.9	103.6	96.8	96.3
1966	102.9	104.4	96.3	96.1
1967	102.9	105.2	95.9	95.9
1968	102.8	105.8	95.4	95.9
1969	102.8	106.1	95.2	96.0
1970	102.8	106.2	95.0	96.1

Table 32.--Raw wool: Mill consumption, seasonal adjustment factors, quarterly, 1953 to date

Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
	Percent			
	Australia			
1953	90.7	103.5	107.9	97.7
1954	90.9	103.5	107.8	97.4
1955	91.5	103.4	107.7	97.0
1956	92.1	103.4	107.4	96.8
1957	92.7	103.4	106.8	96.9
1958	93.2	103.3	106.0	97.6
1959	93.6	103.1	105.0	98.4
1960	94.0	102.7	103.9	99.5
1961	94.4	102.4	103.1	100.3
1962	94.5	101.9	103.0	100.7
1963	94.4	101.6	103.4	100.9
1964	93.8	101.4	104.3	101.0
1965	92.8	101.5	105.2	101.0
1966	91.9	101.4	106.1	101.0
1967	91.2	101.3	106.7	101.0
1968	90.8	101.2	107.1	101.1
1969	90.6	101.1	107.2	101.2
1970	90.5	101.0	107.2	101.2
	E. E. C.			
1953	100.7	100.2	94.9	104.0
1954	100.9	100.3	94.5	104.0
1955	101.4	100.4	94.1	103.8
1956	101.9	100.5	93.7	103.7
1957	102.3	100.7	93.1	103.5
1958	102.8	101.0	92.5	103.2
1959	103.4	101.4	91.8	103.0
1960	104.0	101.6	91.3	102.6
1961	104.6	102.0	90.7	102.3
1962	105.0	102.5	90.1	102.1
1963	105.0	103.1	89.7	102.2
1964	104.6	103.6	89.6	102.3
1965	104.2	104.0	89.6	102.3
1966	104.0	104.0	89.8	102.2
1967	104.0	103.8	90.1	102.1
1968	104.1	103.5	90.4	102.0
1969	104.2	103.4	90.6	101.8
1970	104.2	103.3	90.7	101.6

Table 33.--Raw wool: Mill consumption, seasonal adjustment factors, quarterly, 1953 to date

Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
	Percent			
	United Kingdom			
1953	105.1	101.9	91.2	101.7
1954	105.4	101.7	91.0	101.8
1955	105.8	101.5	90.6	102.1
1956	106.1	101.4	90.0	102.4
1957	106.3	101.4	89.6	102.7
1958	106.3	101.5	89.5	102.5
1959	106.3	101.8	89.5	102.3
1960	106.1	102.3	89.5	101.8
1961	106.2	102.6	89.6	101.5
1962	106.2	102.8	89.7	101.2
1963	106.2	102.8	89.9	101.2
1964	105.9	103.0	90.1	101.0
1965	105.8	103.1	90.2	100.9
1966	105.8	103.3	90.0	100.8
1967	105.9	103.4	89.8	100.7
1968	106.1	103.6	89.6	100.6
1969	106.2	103.6	89.5	100.6
1970	106.3	103.7	89.4	100.6
	Japan			
1953	93.7	105.9	101.2	99.1
1954	93.8	105.8	101.3	99.1
1955	94.0	105.6	101.4	98.9
1956	94.1	105.7	101.3	98.8
1957	94.3	105.6	101.1	98.9
1958	94.6	105.4	100.8	99.4
1959	94.9	104.9	100.4	99.8
1960	95.4	104.3	100.1	100.1
1961	96.0	103.6	100.1	100.2
1962	96.6	102.7	100.3	100.3
1963	97.0	102.2	100.6	100.2
1964	97.2	101.9	100.6	100.2
1965	97.4	101.7	100.5	100.4
1966	97.5	101.6	100.3	100.7
1967	97.5	101.7	100.0	100.9
1968	97.5	101.7	99.9	100.9
1969	97.6	101.6	99.8	100.9
1970	97.7	101.6	99.8	100.9

Table 34.--Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn, and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year 1967	Year 1968	Year 1969	1969 Jan.-Mar.	1969 Apr.-June	1969 July-Sept.	1969 Oct.-Dec.	1970 Jan.-Mar.	Change: Jan.-Mar. 1970 to Jan.-Mar. 1969	Change: 1969 Compared with 1968
	Million pounds								Percent	
	Tops									
United Kingdom	203.1	213.0	202.9	55.3	52.8	45.7	49.6	49.6	-10.3	-4.7
France	169.7	192.2	216.9	58.3	53.6	47.3	57.8	59.7	+2.4	+12.9
Japan	305.7	307.1	324.4	78.4	81.9	80.9	83.1	80.2	+2.3	+5.6
Italy	162.3	145.9	170.5	40.1	41.6	42.8	45.9	44.1	+10.0	+16.9
United States	140.5	152.5	133.7	34.9	36.2	30.8	31.8	32.3	-7.5	-12.3
West Germany	67.6	89.2	95.9	24.6	23.1	23.7	24.6	23.3	-5.3	+7.5
Belgium	52.5	57.8	63.0	16.0	16.8	13.4	16.8	16.0	---	+9.0
Australia	47.5	44.9	44.4	10.6	11.1	11.7	11.1	---	---	-1.1
Uruguay	29.4	34.4	30.8	10.2	8.5	8.5	4.8	6.1	-40.2	-10.5
Netherlands	1.6	.5	.6	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	+100.0	+20.0
Total	1,179.7	1,237.5	1,283.2	328.5	325.8	304.9	325.2	1/311.5	1/-2.0	+3.7
	Worsted yarn									
United Kingdom	193.1	213.6	212.4	56.3	54.2	47.5	54.3	53.1	-5.7	-.6
Italy	195.7	210.7	243.5	60.0	62.8	57.4	63.2	68.3	+13.8	+15.6
France	180.3	193.7	223.1	59.5	59.9	43.5	60.1	62.8	+5.5	+15.2
West Germany	130.6	160.4	184.2	47.2	45.7	42.8	48.5	44.1	-6.6	+14.8
Japan	268.0	266.3	279.4	66.3	70.5	71.0	71.6	69.2	+4.4	+4.9
Belgium	93.8	112.6	126.7	33.2	33.1	26.9	33.5	33.1	-.3	+12.5
Netherlands	17.0	16.6	17.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.6	+7.0	+3.6
Australia	19.6	18.2	18.1	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.0	---	---	-.6
Total	1,098.1	1,192.1	1,304.6	331.2	334.7	297.6	340.9	1/335.2	1/+2.6	+9.4
	Woolen yarn									
United Kingdom	304.4	324.9	322.0	88.0	84.8	68.4	80.8	76.7	-12.9	-.9
Italy	310.7	309.9	317.5	79.9	84.0	74.3	79.3	77.2	-3.4	+2.5
France	98.8	93.4	96.1	26.0	27.1	18.3	24.7	25.2	-3.1	+2.9
West Germany	95.2	103.7	114.1	29.8	29.3	26.4	28.6	26.5	-11.1	+10.0
Japan	94.4	94.7	105.3	24.4	27.0	26.8	27.2	25.6	+4.9	+11.2
Belgium	40.7	47.4	52.6	13.2	13.2	11.5	14.6	13.2	---	+11.0
Netherlands	33.5	32.8	31.6	8.8	8.5	6.5	7.7	7.9	-10.2	-3.7
Australia	34.0	34.5	37.7	7.9	9.7	10.7	9.4	---	---	+9.3
Total	1,011.7	1,041.3	1,076.9	278.0	283.6	242.9	272.3	1/252.3	1/-6.6	+3.4
	Woven fabrics									
	Million square yards									
United States	387.6	393.0	368.4	110.3	108.4	81.6	73.4	85.5	-22.5	-6.3
United Kingdom	315.2	319.5	310.4	78.4	81.5	72.2	78.4	69.5	-11.4	-2.9
Japan	450.7	461.2	518.6	121.6	131.1	133.4	132.5	121.0	-.5	+12.4
France	194.2	198.4	209.7	55.8	57.3	41.5	55.0	48.6	-12.9	+5.7
West Germany	143.1	167.5	166.6	43.9	43.3	38.4	41.0	38.9	-11.4	-.5
Netherlands	52.5	54.2	52.2	13.7	13.9	11.7	12.9	11.8	-13.9	-3.7
Australia	31.8	32.3	32.6	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.4	---	---	+.9
Total	1,575.1	1,626.1	1,658.5	431.4	443.6	387.1	401.6	1/375.3	1/-11.4	+2.0
Belgium	31.7	32.4	34.5	8.7	8.6	8.1	9.0	7.9	-9.2	+6.5
Italy (Mil. lb.)	237.8	250.6	253.4	62.8	64.7	61.8	64.1	63.3	+.8	+1.1

1/ Excludes Australia.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 35.--World trade in wool tops, woolen and worsted yarn, and exports of woolen and worsted fabrics, by specified countries

Country	Year 1967	Year 1968	Year 1969	1969 Jan.-Mar.	1969 Apr.-June	1969 July-Sept.	1969 Oct.-Dec.	Change Jan.-June 1969 to Jan.-June 1968	Change 1969 compared with 1968
	Million pounds							Percent	
	Tops								
Exports									
United Kingdom	51.4	56.1	57.4	13.4	17.0	14.4	12.6	+4.8	+ 2.3
France	57.1	67.1	83.5	19.8	20.7	17.8	25.1	+18.1	+24.4
Uruguay	29.4	34.4	30.4	10.2	8.3	7.1	4.8	+20.9	-11.6
Australia	23.1	24.5	21.8	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.6	-2.7	-11.0
Belgium	23.5	26.2	28.5	8.3	8.0	5.8	6.3	+34.7	+8.8
Rep. of South Africa	13.2	14.2	12.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	-7.0	-11.3
Japan	9.6	14.9	6.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	-52.9	-53.7
West Germany	6.5	12.9	10.7	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	+3.6	-17.1
Argentina	6.9	5.4	5.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	+21.7	+5.6
Switzerland	1.7	2.0	2.5	.5	.9	.6	.6	+40.0	+25.0
Total	222.4	257.7	260.0	67.3	69.8	59.9	63.0	+8.5	+.9
Imports									
Belgium	47.4	58.1	57.7	15.5	16.0	12.0	14.1	+6.4	-.7
Netherlands	12.2	16.1	16.5	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.9	+4.8	+2.5
West Germany	22.5	28.3	38.2	9.3	10.0	8.1	10.7	+41.9	+35.0
Canada	14.6	15.8	15.1	3.7	5.0	3.7	2.7	-1.1	-4.4
Switzerland	13.2	12.8	12.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	-3.1	-6.2
Italy	11.4	12.1	17.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	5.9	+42.6	+43.8
Greece	9.0	8.9	1/	2.4	2.5	2.4	2/1.5	+8.9	---
Japan	4.5	4.8	8.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	+170.6	+81.2
Sweden	4.4	4.1	3.9	1.2	.9	1.0	.9	-8.7	-4.9
France	4.3	6.2	5.8	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	+17.8	-6.5
United States	5.8	6.6	4.3	.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	-33.3	-34.8
Demark	2.1	1.3	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	+14.3	+7.7
Norway	3.2	3.0	2.1	.6	.4	.4	.7	-33.3	-30.0
United Kingdom	3.7	5.1	6.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	+50.0	+29.4
Irish Republic	3.9	4.2	5.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	+28.6	+28.6
Total	162.2	187.4	204.7	51.7	55.4	46.1	49.1	+14.8	+9.2
	Yarns								
Exports									
France	43.3	45.4	41.6	10.0	10.7	9.0	12.0	-5.5	-8.4
Belgium	53.4	59.3	64.8	16.8	18.2	13.4	16.4	+14.4	+9.3
United Kingdom	27.7	31.6	35.5	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	+20.3	+12.3
Italy	20.4	26.5	27.7	6.3	7.4	6.5	7.5	+18.1	+4.5
Japan	18.6	33.2	39.4	9.6	10.5	9.5	9.8	+41.5	+18.7
Netherlands	12.2	12.9	15.5	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.5	+20.0	+20.2
West Germany	8.3	8.5	10.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	+12.2	+21.1
Austria	8.1	6.6	6.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	- 3.2	-9.0
Switzerland	3.8	4.3	4.3	1.2	1.0	.9	1.2	+10.0	---
Total	195.8	228.3	245.1	59.6	64.1	56.0	65.3	+14.7	+7.4
Imports									
West Germany	47.3	63.6	62.8	15.7	17.1	14.1	15.8	+9.3	-1.3
Netherlands	21.6	23.3	27.7	7.1	6.9	6.0	7.6	+18.6	+18.9
Belgium	12.0	13.0	15.8	3.7	4.3	3.5	4.4	+27.0	+21.5
Sweden	5.5	4.7	4.0	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	-12.5	-14.9
Switzerland	3.2	3.2	4.5	.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	+33.3	+40.6
Denmark	10.6	10.1	12.6	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.2	+36.7	+24.8
United Kingdom	3.3	3.4	4.0	.9	1.0	.9	1.2	-5.0	+17.7
Austria	6.9	6.5	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	+3.0	+1.5
United States	9.7	10.8	8.6	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.9	-20.3	-20.4
Norway	3.3	2.4	2.8	.6	.6	.6	1.0	-7.7	+16.7
Canada	4.1	4.3	4.3	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	+40.0	---
Irish Republic	3.6	4.4	5.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	+42.1	+13.6
Total	131.1	149.7	158.7	39.1	42.5	35.8	41.4	+12.1	+6.0
	Fabrics								
Exports									
Italy	107.3	122.7	108.5	19.5	33.8	34.0	21.2	-6.0	-11.6
United Kingdom	41.7	45.5	46.1	10.2	11.9	12.5	11.4	+2.8	+1.3
Belgium	11.2	10.0	8.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	-20.0	-13.0
Japan	25.8	30.1	28.1	7.6	6.5	7.9	6.1	+2.9	-6.6
Netherlands	11.4	10.7	11.6	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.7	+5.6	+8.4
France	16.6	14.7	14.8	2.8	4.7	4.0	3.3	+10.3	+.7
West Germany	8.6	12.1	15.1	3.0	3.8	4.7	3.6	+33.3	+24.8
Switzerland	4.0	4.0	4.0	.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	---	---
Austria	3.7	4.3	2.5	.6	.7	.7	.5	-43.5	-41.9
Total	230.3	254.0	239.4	49.2	68.0	70.2	52.1	-1.5	-5.8

1/ Not available, estimate included in total.
2/ Total for 2 months.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

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